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BIBLE LESSONS
Matthew and
Acts
By James Challen

QUESTION BOOK

WITH

ANSWERS.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION TO TEACHERS

OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

MATTHEW.

PHILADELPHIA:
JAMES CHALLEN & SON.

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INTRODUCTORY.

What is the meaning of the word Bible?

It means a book.

Is every book called a Bible?

No.

Why is not every book called a Bible?

Custom has determined otherwise.

Why do we call this Book, containing the Oracles of God, the Bible?

By way of eminence, and to distinguish it from all other books.

Wherein does the Bible differ from all other books?

Because it is of Divine, not of human origin.

Who made the Bible?

God made the Bible: He was the Author of it.

How did God make the Bible?

By means of divinely-inspired men.

How many inspired writers were engaged in writing the Old Testament?

Twenty-six.

Who were they?

Moses, Job, Joshua, Samuel, Gad, Nathan, David, Solomon, Jonah, Joel, Amos,

Micah, Hosea, Nahum, Isaiah, Zephaniah, Habakuk, Jeremiah, Obadiah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Haggai, Zachariah, Ezra, Nehemiah, Malachi.

How many persons were engaged in writing the New Testament?

Eight men were inspired to write it.

Who were they?

Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Paul, Peter, James, and Jude.

How many books does the Old Testament contain?

Thirty-nine.

How are the books arranged in the Old Testament?

Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, Ruth, 1st and 2d Samuel, 1st and 2d Kings, 1st and 2d Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Song of Solomon, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zachariah, and Malachi.

How are the books of the New Testament arranged?

Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, the Acts, the Epistle to the Romans, 1st and 2d to the Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, 1st and 2d Thessa-

lonians, 1st and 2d Timothy, Titus, Philemon, Hebrews, James, 1st and 2d Peter, 1st, 2d, and 3d John, Jude, and Revelation.

Of what does the Bible consist?

The Bible consists, 1st, of History; 2d, of Prophecy; 3d, of Doctrine; 4th, of Commandments; 5th, of Promises; 6th, of Threatenings; 7th, of Divine Institutions; and 8th, of Devotional Exercises.

What is to be understood by the term History?

A statement of facts or things, said and done.

What is to be understood by the term Prophecy?

A statement of things that are to take place.

What is meant by Doctrine?

Affirmative teaching.

What is the design of Commandments?

To secure obedience.

What is the object of Promises?

To awaken hope.

What is the design of Threatenings?

To excite our fears, and warn us of danger.

What are the Divine Institutions of the New Testament?

The Lord's Day, the Lord's Supper, and the Mercy Seat.

What is meant by Devotional Exercises?

Reading the Scriptures, Preaching, Exhortation, Prayer, and Praise.

What special knowledge is the Bible designed to teach mankind?

The Bible is designed to teach mankind, 1st, the knowledge of God; 2d, the knowledge of Man; 3d, the knowledge of Sin; 4th, the knowledge of the Saviour; 5th, the knowledge of Salvation; 6th of the means of enjoyment; 7th, the consequences of disobedience and neglect.

Is there any thing in addition to the foregoing, necessary to be attended to in reading and studying the Divine Book?

Yes. We should consider, 1st, Who speaks; 2d, Who is spoken to; 3d, What is spoken; 4th, Why it is said; 5th, When it was said; and 6th, Where it was said.

These twenty-one Items, duly attended to in all our readings, together with the contextual connection of the portion under consideration, and a due attention to the biblical import of certain words and phrases, will bring us as near as possible to a distinct and realizing perception of the Divine contents. This puts us in possession of the subject-matter, and the circumstances recorded in the portion we have read. Upon the whole of which we then propose to ourselves, or those we labor to instruct, the following questions, viz.:*

1st. Who speaks? 2d. Who is spoken to? 3d. What is spoken? 4th. Is it History? 5th. Is it

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* N.B.—These questions are designed to aid the leader of a Bible class, or a Sunday-school teacher, in the discharge of their peculiar duties.

Prophecy? 6th. Is it Doctrine? 7th. Is it something relating to Commandments? 8th To Promises? 9th. To Threatenings? 10th. To a Divine Institution? 11th. Is it of Devotional Exercises? 12th. Why was it spoken? 13th. When was it spoken? 14. And where was it spoken?

A few additional questions grow out of the foregoing, such as the following:

What do we learn in the present lesson, 1st, concerning God; 2d, concerning Man; 3d, concerning Sin; 4th, concerning the Saviour; 5th, concerning Salvation; 6th, concerning the means of enjoyment; 7th, concerning effects and consequences?

What other questions might, with propriety, be asked, as growing out of the preceding questions and answers?

A few more, such as the following, might be asked and answered:

1. If the lesson be Historic, of what is it a history?
2. If Prophetic, what does it predict?
3. If Doctrinal, what does it teach?
4. If Mandatory, what does it command?
5. If Promissory, what does it promise?
6. If it be Threatenings, what have we to fear?
7. If of Divine Institutions, which one is meant?
8. If of Devotional Exercises, what is their character?

Thus we may investigate any and every lesson that may come before us, and arrive at a clear and satisfactory understanding of the teachings of the Divine Oracles.

LESSON I.

The Birth of John the Baptist.

Luke i. 1—25.

Who was the Prophet that preceded the Messiah?

John the Baptist.

Which of the old Prophets spoke of him?

Malachi. See Mal. iv. 5.

What does Malachi call him?

Elijah the Prophet.

Which of the New Testament writers speaks of the birth of John the Baptist?

Luke, throughout chapter i.

5. Who were the parents of John the Baptist?

Zachariah and Elizabeth.

To what tribe did they belong?

They belonged to the tribe of Levi, Elizabeth being a daughter of Aaron.

Who reigned king in Judea when John was born?

Herod was king in Judea at that time.

Was Zachariah a Priest?

Yes, of the course of Abia.

6. What was the character of Zachariah and Elizabeth?

They were righteous before God.

9. What was Zachariah doing when the angel appeared to him?

He was burning incense.

What did the angel promise Zachariah?

That Elizabeth should have a son.

13. What was to be his name?

His name was to be called John.

15–17. What did the angel say would be the character of John?

He shall be great in the sight of the Lord; neither drinking wine or strong drink, etc.

18. Did Zachariah doubt this statement?

Whereby shall I know this, seeing I am old and stricken in years, etc.

20. What miracle was performed to convince Zachariah that the angel had told the truth?

Zachariah was struck dumb until John was born.

Was this a punishment due to his unbelief?

So it would appear from verse 20.

7. Which of the old Prophets did John most resemble?

He possessed the spirit and power of Elijah.

How long did Zachariah remain?

Until the days of his ministration were accomplished.

LESSON II.

The Birth of Christ.

Luke i. 26—63.

26. How long was it until this same angel made a visit to one of the daughters of Abraham?

Six months. He came to Nazareth, a city of Galilee.

27. Who did he visit there?

A Virgin, whose name was Mary.

28–31. What did he announce to her?

Hail, favored of the Lord, for you shall have a son, and call his name Jesus.

32. What did the angel say concerning the character of Jesus?

He shall be great, and shall be called the Son of the Highest. He shall sit on the throne of his father David.

39. Did Mary and Elizabeth have an interview in those days?

Mary arose, and went into the hill country of Judea to see Elizabeth.

40. What did she do there?

She saluted Elizabeth.

41–45. How did Elizabeth respond to Mary?

Being filled with the Holy Spirit, she exclaimed, Blessed, etc.

36. What relationship was there between Elizabeth and Mary?

They were first cousins.

What were the reflections of Mary on this occasion?

Read Luke i. from the 46th verse to the 55th.

63. How was the question of John's name settled?

His father wrote it with a pen.

LESSON III.

Genealogy of Christ

Matthew i. 1—25.

1. How does Matthew commence his gospel?

With the genealogy of Jesus Christ.

Where does he begin his genealogy?

With Abraham, to whom the promise was made.

17. How many generations from Abraham to Christ?

There were forty-two generations.

Was the Mother of Jesus a virgin?

She was, in fulfillment of the prophecy of Isaiah. See Isaiah vii. 14.

20. How was Joseph notified of this?

An angel notified him in a dream.

25. What name did he give to Mary's first-born son?

He called his name Jesus.

LESSON IV.

The Wise Men of the East.

Matthew ii. 1—12.

1. Who were the Wise Men of the East?

Perhaps the Magi of Persia, or Chaldea.

2. What arrested their attention?

An extraordinary Star, seen in the East.

1. To what place did the Wise Men come?

To Jerusalem.

1. Who was king in Jerusalem at this time?

Herod (who is called the Great).

2. What question did the Wise Men ask?

Where is he who is born King of the Jews?

2. Of whom did they inquire?

Of Herod, the king, or certain persons in Jerusalem.

4. What did Herod do.

He gathered all the chief men of the city together.

4. What question did Herod ask them?

Where should Christ be born?

5. What was their answer?

In Bethlehem of Judea, quoting Micah, v. 2.

8. What instruction did Herod give the Wise Men?

Go search for the young child, and bring me word that I may worship him also.

9. How were the Wise Men guided to the place where the young child lay?

The Star which they saw in the East, went before them until it stood over the young child.

11. What did the Wise Men do when they found him?

1st. They fell down and worshiped him; 2d. They presented him with gifts: gold, frankincense, and myrrh.

14. Was there any seeming providence in giving their treasure to him at this particular time?

Money was furnished by this means to defray the expenses of the journey to Egypt.

12. Did the Wise Men return to Herod?

Being warned of God in a dream, they returned to their own country another way.

LESSON V.

Children of Bethlehem.

Matthew ii. 13—23.

16. What did Herod do when deceived by the Wise Men?

He sent out a decree to slay all the male children of Bethlehem, from two years old and under.

Which of the Prophets predicted this?

The Prophet Jeremiah, xxxi. 15.

13. How was Joseph notified of Herod's design?

God warned him in a dream.

13. What did the angel tell him to do?

To take the child and his mother, and flee into Egypt.

Which of the old Prophets predicted this?

The Prophet Hosea, chapter xi. 1.

19. How did Joseph find out when Herod was dead?

The angel of the Lord told him.

22. Did he return through Jerusalem?

He turned aside into Galilee.

23. Where, in Galilee, did Joseph dwell during the minority of Jesus?

In the city of Nazareth.

What Prophet predicted this event?

The Prophet Amos, chapter ii. 10, 12; Judges xiii. 5; 1 Samuel i. 11.

LESSON VI.

Preaching of John and Baptism of Christ.

Matthew iii. 1—17.

1. Where did John the Baptist commence preaching?

In the wilderness of Judea.

What did he preach?

The Baptism of Repentance for the remission of sins. See Mark i. 4. He told the Jews that the Kingdom of Heaven was at hand.

5. Who went out to John to be baptized?

Jerusalem, and all Judea, and all the region round about the Jordan.

6. Where did John baptize?

In the Jordan.

7. Who did John call a generation of vipers?

The Pharisees and Sadducees.

7. What question did he ask them?

Who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?

8. What did he require of them?

Fruits meet for repentance.

9. Would not their relation to Abraham entitle them to the baptism of John?

No; for God could even of these stones raise up children unto Abraham.

11. How did John introduce the Messiah?

I indeed baptize with water; but there cometh one after me, He shall baptize you with the Holy Spirit and fire.

12. How does John describe his work?

His fan is in his hand, etc.

13. Who came to John to be baptized of him?

Jesus came from Galilee to John at the Jordan.

14. Did John decline baptizing him?

He said, I have need to be baptized of Thee.

15. What did Jesus reply to him?

Suffer it to be so now, for thus it becometh us to fulfill all righteousness.

16. What occurred when Jesus was baptized?

The heavens were opened, and the Spirit of God descended upon him.

17. What oracle was then announced?

THIS IS MY BELOVED SON, IN WHOM I AM WELL PLEASED.

LESSON VII.

The Temptation of Christ.

Matthew iv. 1—11.

1. Where was Jesus led after his baptism?

Into the wilderness.

1. For what purpose was he led there?

To be tempted of the devil.

2. How long did he fast?

Forty days and forty nights.

3. What was the first temptation Satan presented?

Command that these stones be made bread.

4. What was Jesus' reply to the tempter?

It is written, Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth, etc.

5. Where did the tempter take him next?

To the pinnacle, or battlement, of the Temple.

6. What did the tempter then propose to him?

If Thou be the Son of God, cast thyself down from hence, for it is written, etc.

7. What reply did Jesus make to him?

It is written, Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God. Deuteronomy vi. 16.

8. Where did the tempter take him next?

To an exceeding high mountain, and showed him all the kingdoms of this world.

9. On what condition did the tempter propose to give all these things to Jesus?

If he would fall down and worship him.

10. What did Jesus say to this proposal?

Get thee hence, Satan, for it is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, etc., etc.

11. Who ministered to Jesus after Satan left him?

Behold, angels came and ministered to him.

LESSON VIII.

Christ's Preaching and Miracles.

Matthew iv. 12—25.

12. Where did Jesus go after his temptation?

To Galilee, to the city of Nazareth.

13. After John was cast into prison, where did Jesus go?

To Capernaum.

17. When Jesus began to preach, what was his theme?

Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.

12. When did Jesus leave Judea, and go to Galilee?

After John was cast into prison.

18. Where was Jesus when he began to call his disciples?

Walking by the Sea of Galilee.

18. Who did he call first to follow him?

Simon Peter, and Andrew his brother

18. What were they doing when Jesus called them?

Casting their net into the sea, for they were fishermen.

19. What did Jesus say to them when he called them?

Follow me, and I will make you fishers of men.

20. Did they obey his voice?

They left all, and followed him.

21. Did he call any more of his disciples at that time?

He saw two other brethren, James and John, the sons of Zebedee, in a ship, mending their nets, and he called them also.

22. Did they follow him likewise?

They left their father and the ship, and followed him.

23. Where did Jesus go immediately after this?

He went about all Galilee, teaching in their synagogues, and preaching the Gospel of the kingdom.

23. What else did he do besides preaching?

He healed all manner of sickness and diseases.

24. What effect did this produce?

His fame spread through all Syria.

25. Did the number of his disciples increase?

A great multitude followed him from Galilee, from Decapolis, and from Jerusalem, and from beyond the Jordan.

LESSON IX.

Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

Matthew v. 1—22.

1. What does the fifth chapter commence with?

The Sermon on the Mount.

How many chapters does the Sermon occupy?

Three: the 5th, 6th, and 7th chapters.

2. Whom does he address on this occasion?

His disciples came to him, and he taught them.

What is this Sermon in part based upon?

The moral precepts of the Law.

What does the Sermon principally inculcate?

The spirit of the Law as given by Moses.

13. To what does Jesus compare his disciples?

To the salt of the earth.

14. Does he use any other metaphor?

Ye are the light of the world. A city set on a hill, which cannot be hid, etc.

16. Why does he enjoin on his disciples to let their light shine before the world?

That men may see their good works, and glorify God their Father in heaven.

17. Did Christ come to destroy the law of Moses?

He came not to destroy the law, but to fulfill.

20. What will be the condition of those who break one of these commandments, and teach others so?

They shall be called the least in the Kingdom of Heaven.

19. What does he promise to those who do, and teach them to others?

They shall be called great in the Kingdom of Heaven.

20. What does he say of the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees.

Except your righteousness exceed theirs, you cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.

22. How does he explain the spirit of the law?

1st. Whosoever shall be angry with his brother without a cause, is in danger of the judgment. 2d. Whosoever shall say to his brother (*vain fellow*), is in danger of the council; but whosoever shall say (*thou fool*), is in danger of hell fire.

LESSON X.

Sermon on the Mount—continued.

Matthew v. 23—48.

23–24. What does he say with regard to reconciliation among brethren?

Read verses 23 and 24.

25. What does he teach with regard to lawsuits?

Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way. See v. 25.

28. What does he teach concerning adultery?

See the whole of verse 28.

29–30. What instructions does he give in regard to cherished sins?

For his illustration, see vs. 29 and 30.

32. What does he teach concerning divorcements?

Read the whole of verse 32.

34–47. What does he teach about profane swearing?

The design of the precept is, thou shalt not swear at all See verses 34 to 37.

38–41. What does he teach with regard to bearing injuries, or suffering wrong rather than do wrong?

Read the whole paragraph from v. 38 to 41.

42. What precept does he teach concerning borrowing and lending?

See verse 42.

43. What does he say they had heard was taught under the Law?

Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy.

44. What does Jesus say?

Love your enemies, etc.

45. Why did he thus command?

That ye may be the children of your Father in Heaven, etc.

47. What merit will we have for loving and saluting only those who love us, or our brethren?

Do not even the publicans the same?

48. How perfect should we be?

Even as your Father in Heaven.

LESSON XI.

Sermon on the Mount—continued.

Matthew vi. 1—15.

1. What does the Saviour say concerning almsgiving?

He forbids giving alms before men, *to be seen of them.*

1. If we give our alms to be seen of men, what is the consequence?

We lose our reward in Heaven, seeing we get our reward on earth.

2. When we would do some good deed, what does he warn us against?

Not to sound a trumpet before us.

2. Who did this?

The hypocrites.

2. Where did the hypocrites publish it?

In the synagogues and streets.

2. What was their object in doing so?

To be seen of men.

2. What is the result?

Indeed they have their reward.

3–4. What did he advise his disciples to do?

To do thine alms privately. See verses 3 and 4.

5. What does he instruct them concerning prayer?

When thou prayest, be not as the hypocrites are?

5. How did the hypocrites pray?

They prayed, standing at the corners of the streets, and in the synagogues.

5. What was their object in praying at the corners of the streets?

That they might be seen of men.

5. Does Christ hereby condemn public alms-giving, public prayer, or standing as an attitude in prayer?

No, neither of these is condemned; but he condemns the spirit in which they were done.

6. What directions does he give for acceptable prayer in the sight of God?

Enter into thy closet, and shut to thy door, and pray to thy Father, etc.

6. Why must we pray to our Father in secret?

That he may reward us openly

7. What general instructions does he give with regard to the practice of prayer.

Do not use vain repetitions as the heathen do: they think to be heard for their much speaking.

9–13. Did the Saviour furnish a model prayer for his disciples at that time?

He did. See from v. 9 to 13 inclusive.

14. Does he enjoin a sincere disposition to forgive men, when we pray to God to forgive us our trespasses?

He does.

15. What is the argument he uses?

If you do not forgive men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive you your trespasses.

LESSON XIII.

Sermon on the Mount—continued.

Matthew vi. 16—24.

16. What direction does he give to his disciples with regard to fasting?

Be not as the hypocrites are.

16. How are the hypocrites?

They wear a sad countenance, and disfigure their faces.

16. What object had they in disfiguring their faces when they fasted?

That they may appear to *men* to fast.

16. Will such persons have any reward in Heaven?

No; they have the reward which they seek, already.

17. What instructions does he give about fasting?

When you fast, anoint thy head, and wash thy face, etc.

20. Where does he recommend his disciples to lay up treasure?

In Heaven, where moth nor rust doth not corrupt, nor thieves break through and steal.

21. Why should we lay up our treasure in Heaven?

1st. Where our treasure is, there will our hearts be also. 2d. It is the only way to render perishable goods *eternal.*

How are we to lay up treasure in heaven?

By dividing our bread with the hungry, and our clothing with the naked, and taking care of the sick. Matthew xxv. 42–43.

22. What relation does the eye sustain to the body?

The same relation that the sun does to the natural world, or a candle by night.

What is meant by a *single* eye in verse 22.

A perfect eye.

Is the mind said to have an eye?

The eye of the mind is the avenue through which light reaches the understanding.

23. If the mind's eye be evil, what is the consequence?

The whole body of the mental faculties is in darkness or ignorance.

24. Can we serve two masters?

No; we will love the one, and hate the other.

24. What is meant by this illustration?

You cannot serve God and the world at the same time.

LESSON XIII.

Sermon on the Mount—continued.

Matthew vi. 25—33.

25–31. What lesson does he teach his disciples with respect to the cares of this world?

See verses 25 to 31.

32. What reason does he assign for repeating the injunction?

For after all these things do the Gentiles (or men of the world) seek.

32. What encouragement does he give his disciples to rely on their heavenly Father?

He knows that you have need of *these things.*

33. What is the first thing that the disciples of Christ should seek after in this world?

Seek first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness, and all these things (*food and raiment*) shall be added to you.

LESSON XIV.

Sermon on the Mount—continued.

Matthew vii. 1—12.

1, 2. What instruction does the Saviour give with regard to rash judgment?

Judge not, that ye be not judged.

2. By rash judgment, do we not pave the way to our own condemnation?

Whatsoever judgment ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.

3. What argument does he use on this subject?

Why do you look at the mote in your brother's eye, and not think of the beam that is in thine own eye?

5. What does he recommend to do first in this matter?

First cast the beam out of thine own eye, and then you can see clearly how to cast the mote out of thy brother's eye.

Is there not an improper use made of this lesson?

There is, undoubtedly, when my brother says to me, "Cast the mote out of your eye," I am almost sure to say to him, "Cast the BEAM out of your own eye."

What is intended by the phrase, "Cast not your pearls before swine, nor give holy things to the dogs"?

Most likely he alluded to the Jewish sacrifices, or the folly of bestowing labor upon licentious and hardened sinners.

What lessons are taught in verse 7.

Asking, seeking, and knocking earnestly at the door of mercy, in prayer.

8. What encouragement does he give?

He that asketh, receiveth, etc.

12. What is the sum of the teachings of the Law and the Prophets?

Do to all men as you would that all men should do to you. (*Golden Rule.*)

Can any one keep this precept, whose heart is not filled with love to God and man?

No; neither in spirit or letter.

What principle in human nature is condemned by this precept?

Exclusive selfishness.

LESSON XV.

Sermon on the Mount—continued.

Matthew vii. 13—29.

What is the strait gate alluded to?

Self-denial.

14. Are there many that find this gate?

It is very narrow, and but few find it.

14. Is this the only gate that leads to life?

Strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, etc.

How are we to judge of false teachers?

By their fruits (behavior) you may know them.

16. How does he illustrate this position?

Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

Why do we not gather those fruits from these trees?

They do not grow there: the fruit will be of the same quality with the tree.

19. What is to be the fate of every tree that does not produce good fruit?

It is to be hewn down and cast into the fire, as unfit for any other use.

20. How may you know such persons?

By their fruits.

21. Who *cannot* enter the Kingdom of Heaven?

Not every one that saith to me, Lord, Lord, etc.

21. Who *can* enter the Kingdom of Heaven?

He that does the will of my Father who is in heaven.

22. Are there not many professed followers of Jesus who will be rejected in that day?

Many shall say to me in that day, Lord, Lord, etc.

23. Will not many claim in the Day of Judgment to have done wonders in the name of Jesus?

Yes; but he will declare to them that he never knew or acknowledged them.

24–25. To what does he compare the character of those who hear his sayings, and do them?

To a man who built his house on a rock.

26–27. To what does he compare the man who hears these sayings, and does them *not?*

To a man who built his house on the sand.

LESSON XVI.

Healing the Leper, Centurion's Servant, etc.

Matthew viii. 1—26.

3–5. When Jesus had finished the Sermon on the Mount, what did he do?

He cleansed the leper, and healed the centurion's servant. See verses 3 and 5

14. Where did he go to from the mountain?

To the house of Simon Peter.

14. Who did he cure of a fever there?

Peter's wife's mother.

16–17. Did they crowd upon him with the sick?

Read verses 16 and 17.

20. When a certain scribe proposed to follow him, what did he say to him?

The foxes have holes, the birds of the air have nests; but the Son of Man hath no place to lay his head.

24. When they entered into the ship, what extraordinary circumstance took place?

A great tempest arose, and covered the ship with waves.

25. Where was Jesus when the storm raged?

He was asleep in the ship.

25. What did the disciples then?

They awoke him saying, Lord, save us, we perish.

26. What did the Saviour do?

He arose, and rebuked the disciples, and the wind also.

27. What did the astonished men exclaim?

What manner of man is this, that even the winds and the sea obey him?

LESSON XVII.

Devils Cast Out.

Matthew viii. 28—34.

28. What country borders on the Sea of Galilee?

The country of the Gergesenes.

28. Who did Jesus meet there?

Two men coming out of the tombs, possessed of devils (or demons).

29. Did they know the character of Jesus?

They say, What have we to do with thee, Jesus, thou Son of God?

31. What request did the devils make of him?

That he would permit them to go into a herd of swine that was near.

32. Did he permit them to go into the swine?

He said to them, Go: and the swine ran into the sea, and all perished.

33. What did the keepers do?

They went into the city, and told what had befallen the possessed of the devils.

4. How did the city act in the matter?

They went out to meet Jesus, and desired him to leave their coasts.

LESSON XVIII.

Sundry Miracles—Pharisees Murmur.

Matthew ix. 1—13.

2. What does he say to the sick of the palsy?

Be of good cheer, thy sins are forgiven thee.

3. What did the Scribes charge him with?

They charge him with blasphemy.

6. How did he settle the question of his power or authority to forgive sins?

He said to the sick of the palsy, Arise, take up thy bed, and go to thine house.

7. Did the man arise at his command?

He arose, and departed to his house.

9. Where was Matthew when Jesus called him?

Sitting at the receipt of custom.

10. Where did Jesus dine with publicans?

Perhaps at the house of Matthew.

11. What did the Pharisees say to his disciples concerning his eating with publicans and sinners?

Why eateth your master with publicans and sinners?

12. How did he reply to them?

They that are whole need not a physician; but they that are sick.

13. What was his errand into the world?

He says, I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.

LESSON XIX.

Bridegroom and Children.

Matthew ix. 14—38.

15. When he was asked why his disciples did not fast, what reply did he make?

The children of the bridegroom cannot mourn while the bridegroom is with them.

18. Who came to him while he was thus speaking?

A certain ruler, saying, My daughter is dead.

19. Did Jesus follow him?

He did, and so did his disciples.

20. Who did he heal of an issue of blood, on the way?

A woman came and touched the hem of his garment, and was healed.

25. Did he restore the ruler's daughter to life?

He took her by the hand, and the maid arose.

Was this the first person he raised from the dead?

We have no account of any before this.

27. When he left that place, who followed him?

Two blind men, crying, Thou Son of David, have mercy on us.

28. What question did he ask them?

Believe ye that I am able to do this?

29. What did he say to them then?

According to your faith, be it unto you.

35. Where then did he go?

To the cities, villages, and synagogues; preaching the Gospel, and healing the sick.

LESSON XX.

First Mission of the Apostles.

Matthew x. 1—15.

1. What power does he give to his twelve Apostles?

Power over unclean spirits to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness.

2–4 What were the names of the Apostles?

Simon Peter, and Andrew his brother, James the son of Zebedee, and John his brother, Philip and Bartholomew, Thomas, and Matthew the publican, James the son of Alpheus, and Lebbeus whose surname is Thaddeus, Simon the Canaanite, and Judas Iscariot who also betrayed him.

6. What was their commission at this time?

Go not in the way of the Gentiles, or

the Samaritans; but go to the lost sheep of the house of Israel.

7. What were they to proclaim as they went?

Repent ye, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand.

10. Were they to provide any thing for their journey?

No; for the workman is worthy of his meat.

15. What was to be the fate of those who would not hear the Apostles of Jesus Christ?

It will be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the day of judgment than for them.

LESSON XXI.

Wise as Serpents.

Matthew x. 16—42.

16. What further instructions did he give to his Apostles when he sent them out?

Be as wise as serpents, and harmless as doves.

17–22. Does he give them a prophetic description of what shall befall them?

He does. See verses 17 to 22.

30. What estimate does he place on them?

The very hairs of your head are numbered.

32. Is it enough to have *faith* in Jesus?

Whosoever shall *confess* me before man, *him* will I *confess* before my Father.

37–38. Who is it that is not worthy of Jesus Christ?

He that loves father or mother more than him.

40, 41. What does he say of those who receive the Apostles, or a prophet?

Read verses 40, 41.

42. What of those who give a cup of cold water to a disciple?

Read verse 42.

LESSON XXII.

Two Disciples Sent by John.

Matthew xi. 1—30.

1. What did Jesus do after he instructed his Apostles?

He preached in their cities.

2. Was John in prison at this time?

He was. See chapter xiv. 3.

3. Does John manifest some fears in regard to the Messiahship of Jesus?

He sent two of his disciples to him.

3. What question do they ask of him?

Art thou He that should come, or look we for another?

4, 5. What answer does he give them?

Go, show John what you see and hear, etc.

7. What did Jesus say to the multitude concerning John?

What went ye out to the wilderness to see? A reed shaken with the wind?

8. What else did they expect to find in John?

A specimen of worldly pomp.

9. What *did* they find in John?

A prophet, and more than a prophet

Why did he regard John as more than a prophet?

He was *himself* the subject of prophecy, See Malachi iii. 1.

11. What does Jesus say of the character of John?

Among them that are born of women, there is not a greater (prophet) than John the Baptist.

11. How does he compare him with those in the kingdom?

The least in the Kingdom of Heaven is greater than he.

28. What invitation does he give to the world?

Come unto me, all you that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.

29. Does he enjoin any thing more for them to do?

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me.

30. What does he promise those who take his yoke?

You shall find rest to your souls; for my yoke is easy, and my burden is light.

LESSON XXIII.

Plucking the Ears of Corn.

Matthew xii. 1—21.

1. Why did his disciples pluck the ears of corn?

Because they were hungry.

2. Why did the Pharisees complain of them to him?

Because they plucked the corn on the Sabbath day.

3. How did he vindicate their conduct?

He refers to the conduct of David when he was hungry, and those that were with him.

Was it lawful for David to eat the shew-bread?

It is not lawful for any but the priests to eat it. Leviticus viii. 31.

5. How does he meet the superstition of the Pharisees?

Do not the priests profane the Sabbath, and are blameless?

6. Does he compare himself to the Temple?

He says, In this place is one greater than the Temple.

8. What authority does he claim over the Sabbath?

The Son of Man is Lord even of the Sabbath.

10. When he went into the synagogue, who was there?

The man with a withered hand.

10. What question do the Pharisees ask Jesus?

Is it lawful to heal on the Sabbath day?

10. Why did they ask him this question?

That they might accuse him.

11. What did Jesus say to them in reply?

What man having a sheep fall into a pit, will not he pull him out on the Sabbath-day?

13. What does he say to the man with the withered hand?

Stretch forth thine hand: and it was restored.

14. What did the Pharisees do then?

They took counsel to destroy him?

15. When Jesus knew their design, what did he do?

He withdrew from among them, and a great multitude with him.

18–20. What prophecy is accomplished in this transaction?

Isaiah xlii. 1–3.

LESSON XXIV.

Beelzebub, Prince of Devils.

Matthew xii. 22—50.

24. How do the Pharisees account for his casting out devils?

They say he casts out devils by Beelzebub, the prince of devils.

25. How does Jesus reason with them on this subject?

A kingdom divided against itself cannot stand.

27. What question does he ask the Pharisees?

If I by Beelzebub cast out devils, by whom do your sons cast them out?

28. But if I cast out devils by the Spirit of God, what is necessarily the consequence?

The kingdom of God is come unto you.

31, 32. What does the sin against the Holy Spirit consist in?

To sin against the Holy Spirit is to charge Jesus with casting out devils by Beelzebub. Matthew iii. 28–30.

31. Is this the unpardonable sin?

All manner of sin and blasphemy, etc.

34–37. What severe language does he use concerning them?

Oh, generation of vipers, how can you, etc.

38. What do the Scribes and Pharisees desire of him?

To see a sign from him.

39. What reply does he make?

A wicked and adulterous generation seeketh after a sign.

39. Does he afford them a sign?

No sign shall be given except the sign of Jonas.

40. What comparison does he make of Jonas' case?

As Jonas was three days and three nights, etc.

40. What is the comparison?

So shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.

41. Why will the men of Nineveh rise in judgment against this race of people?

They repented at the preaching of Jonah: and behold, a greater than Jonah is here.

45. What state or condition does Jesus intend to illustrate by this comparison?

The state of impenitence.

50. Who does he recognize as his mother, sisters, and brothers?

He that does the will of my Father.

LESSON XXV.

Parables.

Matthew xiii. 1—23.

Which chapter in the New Testament records the greatest number of parables?

The thirteenth chapter of Matthew.

3. Which is the first parable?

That of the sower who went forth to sow.

Does he give a reason for speaking in parables?

Yes, in verses 11, 12 and 13.

What prophecies are fulfilled in this statement?

Compare Isaiah vi. 9, 10; Ezekiel xii. 2; Luke viii. 10; John xii. 40; Acts xxviii. 26, 27; Romans xi. 8; 2 Corinthians iii. 14, 15.

19–23. Does he explain the parable of the sower?

He does. See verses 19 to 23.

LESSON XXVI.

Parables—continued.

Matthew xiii. 24—46.

24–30. Which is the second parable?

The parable of the tares and the wheat.

37–42. Does he explain this parable to his disciples?

Yes. See verses 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42.

31. What is the third parable in this chapter?

The grain of mustard seed.

33. What is the fourth parable?

The little leaven.

44. What is the fifth parable?

The treasure in a field.

46. What is the sixth parable?

The pearl of great price.

LESSON XXVII.

Parables—continued.

Matthew xiii. 47—58.

47, 48. What is the seventh parable?

The fish net. See verses 47 and 48.

Where can the parallel parables be found?

In Mark iv., Luke viii. 5 to 15.

49, 50. What application does he make of this parable?

So shall it be at the end of the world.

51. What does he ask his disciples at the close?

Have you understood all these things?

52. When they answer in the affirmative, what does he say to them?

Therefore every scribe well instructed. etc.

LESSON XXVIII.

Herod—Loaves and Fishes.

Matthew xiv. 1—21.

1. When Herod heard of the fame of Jesus, who did he think he was?

He supposed that John the Baptist had arisen from the dead.

1–11. Where is the history of the killing of John the Baptist?

In Matthew xiv., 1st to 11th inclusive.

21. What extraordinary miracle does Jesus perform at this time?

He fed five thousand men with five loaves and two fishes.

LESSON XXIX.

Scribes and Pharisees.

Matthew xv. 1—39.

What question do the Scribes and Pharisees ask him?

Why do thy disciples transgress the tradition of the elders, and do not wash their hands when they eat?

9. What answer does he give them?

Read the whole of verses 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

11. What does he then say to the multitude?

Not that which goeth into the mouth, defileth the man; but that which cometh out of the mouth, that defileth the man.

14. When his disciples ask him if he knew that the Pharisees were offended at him, how does he reply to them?

Let them alone: they are blind leaders of the blind, and both will fall in the ditch.

21. Where did Jesus go to next?

Into the coasts of Tyre and Sidon.

22. Who met him there, and besought him to heal her daughter?

A woman of Canaan.

26. What did he say to her when she came and worshiped him?

It is not meet to give the children's bread to dogs.

27. What does the woman reply to this?

Truth, Lord, yet the dogs eat the crumbs that fall from their master's table.

28. What said Jesus to her then?

Oh woman, great is thy faith, be it even as thou wilt. And her daughter was made whole.

30. When he went to a mountain in Galilee, and sat down, who came to him?

Great multitudes, having their sick, lame, blind, and dumb; and he healed them.

34. What notable miracle does he perform here?

He fed the four thousand on seven loaves, etc.

37. How many baskets did they take up?

Seven baskets full of fragments.

38. How many were fed there?

Four thousand men, besides women an children.

39. Where did he go from there?

He sent away the multitude, and took ship, and came into the coasts of Magdala.

LESSON XXX.

Sign from Heaven.

Matthew xvi. 1—17.

1. When the Pharisees and Sadducees desire a sign of him, how does he rebuke them?

You can discern the face of the sky, but cannot discern the signs of the times.

4. What does he call them?

A wicked and adulterous generation.

4. Does he promise them any sign?

The sign of the prophet Jonas is promised them.

What is the sign of the prophet Jonas, alluded to here?

As Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly: so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth. Matthew xii. 40.

13. When Jesus came into the coasts of Cæsarea Philippi, what question does he ask his disciples?

Whom do men say that I, the Son of Man, am?

14. What did they reply to him?

Some say John the Baptist, some Elias, and some Jeremias, or one of the prophets.

15. Does he inquire of them what *they* thought of him?

But whom say *ye* that I am?

16. What reply was made?

Peter said, Thou art the Christ, etc.

17. What does he say of Peter?

Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona.

17. Why was Peter blessed (or happy)?

Because he had learned this important truth from his Father who is in heaven.

18. What oracle did Jesus utter at this time?

Thou art Peter: and on this rock will I build my Church, and the gates of hell (unseen world) shall not prevail against it.

LESSON XXXI.

Keys of the Kingdom.

Matthew xvi. 19—28.

19. What power does he confer on Peter?

I will give unto thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven: whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth shall be loosed in heaven.

20. What was the secret which he required them to keep?

That Jesus was the Christ.

Why might they not tell this glorious truth?

They were not yet qualified as witnesses of this important truth. See Luke xxiv 48, 49.

21. What does he predict concerning himself?

He must go to Jerusalem, and there be killed, and rise again on the third day.

24. What is a qualification of a disciple of Christ?

He must deny himself, take up his cross, and follow Jesus.

LESSON XXXII.

The Transfiguration.

Matthew xvii. 1—27.

Where was Jesus transfigured?

On a high mountain (supposed to be Tabor).

1. Who was with him on the Mount of Transfiguration?

Peter, James, and John.

3. Who appeared to them on the mount?

Moses and Elias, talking with him

What was the subject of their conversation?

They talked of the death which Jesus should die at Jerusalem. See Luke ix. 31.

4. What did Peter propose to do?

Let us make here three tabernacles: one for thee, one for Moses, and one for Elias.

5. What singular occurrence took place at that moment?

A bright cloud overshadowed them, and a voice was heard out of the cloud.

5. What did the voice say?

This is my beloved Son: hear him.

6. What effect did this have on the disciples?

They fell on their faces, and were sore afraid.

8. When Jesus touched them, and their eyes were opened, what did they see?

They saw no man, save Jesus only.

9. What charge did Jesus give to them?

Tell the vision to no man until the Son of Man be risen from the dead.

12. When the disciples asked him the question, Must not Elias first come? what did he say?

Elias is come already.

13. Who did the disciples *then* understand to be Elias?

John the Baptist.

22, 23. While they remained in Galilee, what important prediction did Jesus make?

The Son of Man shall be betrayed into the hands of men, and they shall kill him; and the third day he shall be raised again.

27. When the tax-gatherer demanded his money, how did Jesus provide it?

He sent Peter to catch a fish, in whose mouth was found the money.

What question did he ask Peter with regard to the kings of the earth taking tribute?

Do they take it of their children, or strangers?

26. When Peter answered, Of strangers, what does he then say?

Then are the children free

LESSON XXXIII.

Greatest in the Kingdom.

Matthew xviii. 1—17.

2. To whom does he compare the greatest person in the Kingdom of Heaven?

He called a little child to him, and set him in the midst.

4. What virtues are here recommended?

Humility, simplicity, and disinterestedness.

6. Of what does Jesus warn his disciples?

Against causing one of these little ones that believe in him to stumble or go astray.

7. Are offenses (scandals) unavoidable in this world?

The wickedness of man is of such a character, that offenses will come; but alas for that man by whom they come.

8, 9. How are we to dispose of our easy besetting sins?

If thy *hand* and *foot* offend thee (cause thee to go astray), cut it off. It is better etc.

11. For what errand did the Son of Man come into the world?

To seek and to save that which was lost.

12–14. To what does he compare the discipline of the Church?

To a man having an hundred sheep, and one of them go astray, etc.

17. What law has he established with regard to differences between brethren?

See verses 15, 16, and 17.

LESSON XXXIV.

Authority of the Apostles.

Matthew xviii. 18—35.

18. What does he say about the authority of the Apostles?

Whatsoever you shall bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven; and whatsoever you shall loose on earth, shall be loosed in heaven.

19, 20. To what is the promise made in verse 19?

To social prayer and concert of action in the Church.

22. What answer did he make to Peter's question, How oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him?

Until seventy times seven, or an indefinite number.

23–27. To what does the Saviour compare the Kingdom of Heaven?

To a king taking an account of his servants, and forgiving those who were unable to pay.

34. What does he say of the man who uses his fellow-servants unmercifully?

His lord was angry with him, and delivered him to the tormentors.

35. What is the moral of this parable?

So shall my heavenly Father do to you, if you from the heart forgive *not* every one his brother their trespasses.

What class is embraced in this teaching?

Brethren in the Church; insolvent, honest debtors; children and servants.

Should a Christian imprison his debtor?

No, never, if he is honest.

Does this chapter teach the proper discipline for a Church?

It is the teaching of the Saviour on that subject.

LESSON XXXV.

On Divorce.

Matthew xix. 1—15.

2. Where is Jesus found next after giving those lessons of instruction?

In Judea, beyond the Jordan.

3. What important question do the Pharisees propose to him?

Is it lawful for a man to put away his wife for every cause?

4 How does Jesus answer their question?

Have you not read (Genesis i. 27) that he who made them at the beginning, made them male and female (a male and a female).

5. How does he explain the marriage relation?

A man shall leave his father and mother, and cleave to his wife, and they two shall be one flesh.

13. For what purpose were little children brought to the Saviour?

That he might lay his hands on, and bless them.

LESSON XXXVI.

The Young Man and Eternal Life.

Matthew xix. 16—30.

17. What reply did Jesus make to the young man who sought eternal life?

He enjoined on him to keep the commandments.

18, 19. When the young man asked him Which of the commandments, what did he reply?

He recites an epitome of the Ten Commandments.

21. The young man having observed these from his youth up, what does he lack?

Jesus says to him, Go sell all you have, and give to the poor, and come and follow me.

22. What effect did this injunction have on the young man?

He went away sorrowful, for he was rich.

23. What remark did Jesus make to his disciples when he saw the young man go away?

How hard it is for a rich man to enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.

24. What proverb does he use to illustrate the case?

It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man, etc.

25. What did his disciples say when they heard this?

Who then can be saved?

26. What reply did Jesus make?

With God all things are possible.

27. What did Peter say to the Saviour then?

We have left all and followed thee, what shall we have, therefore?

28. What answer did Jesus make to Peter?

See the answer in the 28th verse.

29. What other promise does he make to any one who thus forsakes the things of this world and follows him?

A hundred-fold in this life, and shall inherit eternal life.

30. What does he here say of the Jews and Gentiles?

Many that are first, shall be last; and the last shall be first.

LESSON XXXVII.

The Vineyard.

Matthew xx. 1—16.

1. With what comparison does Jesus introduce this chapter?

The householder and his laborers in the vineyard.

What is indicated in the parable of the laborers in the vineyard?

That the Gentiles will be equal with the Jews, as hinted in the close of the last chapter.

6. How long is the Gospel invitation extended?

Until the eleventh hour.

Would it be wisdom in a sinner to delay his acceptance of the Gospel until the eleventh hour?

Such a course is very unwise and entirely unsafe.

16. What did Jesus close this comparison with?

The last shall be first, and the first last; many are called, but few are chosen.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Christ's Prediction of his Sufferings.

Matthew xx. 17—34.

18. On his way to Jerusalem, what did he predict would be done with him there?

That he would be betrayed unto the chief priests, and condemned to death.

9. Does he foretell the death he is to die?

And shall deliver him to the Gentiles, who will mock, scourge, and crucify him.

19. Is that the end of him?

No; he will rise again from the dead on the third day.

20. Who came to Jesus, desiring a place for her sons?

The mother of Zebedee's children.

21. What did she desire for them?

That they might sit, one on his right hand, and the other on his left, in his kingdom.

What were the names of her sons?

James and John. See Matthew iv. 21.

22. What reply did Jesus make to her?

You know not what you ask for.

22. What question did he ask her?

Are ye able to drink of the cup that I shall drink of, and be baptized with the baptism, etc.

22. How do they answer him?

They say We are able.

What else is taught in this chapter?

LESSON XXXIX.

Christ Riding into Jerusalem.

Matthew xxi. 1—16.

5. How did Jesus make his entrance into Jerusalem?

Riding on an ass's colt.

11. How did the multitude receive him?

As the prophet of Nazareth of Galilee.

Which prophet foretells this transaction?

Isaiah lxii. 11; Zachariah ix. 9.

8. How did the people conduct themselves on his arrival?

They cut down branches from the trees, and spread them, as well as their garments, in the way.

9. What was their exclamation?

Hosannah to the Son of David. Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord.

10. What was the result when he came to the city?

The whole city was moved, saying, Who is this?

11. What was the answer to their question?

This is Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth, of Galilee.

12. What is the first thing he did, after arriving?

He enters the Temple, and expels the market men and money-changers.

13. What did he say to them?

My house is a house of prayer; but you have made it a *den* of thieves.

14. Who came to him while he was in the Temple?

The blind and the lame, and were healed.

15. Who were most offended at this display on his reception?

The chief priests and scribes.

16. How does Jesus confound them?

By quoting Psalm viii. 2.

LESSON XL.

Christ at Bethany.

Matthew xxi. 17—32.

17. Where did Jesus make his home when at Jerusalem?

At Bethany.

19. What extraordinary transaction took place on his return to the city the next morning?

He cursed the fig-tree, and it withered away.

23. When he was teaching in the Temple, what do the chief priests and elders ask him?

By what authority doest thou these things?

24. How did he answer them?

By asking them a question.

25. What was that question?

The baptism of John, was it from heaven, or of men?

27. How did they answer him?

We cannot tell.

27. How did he treat their question then?

Neither tell I you by what authority I do these things.

28–31. Who is referred to by the two sons in the parable?

The publicans and sinners on the one hand, and the hypocrites on the other.

32. What does Jesus say of the teaching of John?

John came and taught you the right way, but you would not believe him.

LESSON XLII.

The Wicked Husbandmen.

Matthew xxi. 33—46.

Who will enter the Kingdom of Heaven before the scribes and Pharisees?

The publicans and harlots. They believed John; but ye, when ye had seen, repented not afterward, that you might believe him.

33. Who is alluded to in this parable?

The Jewish nation beyond doubt.

33. Who is the householder?

The God of the Jews.

Who are the family?

The Jewish nation.

What is meant by the vineyard?

The city of Jerusalem.

What is meant by the hedge?

The Divine protection.

What is intended by the wine-press?

The sacrificial rites.

What is meant by the tower?

The Temple where the Divine presence was manifested.

Who were the husbandmen?

The priests and doctors of the law.

What is meant by going into a far country?

Entrusting the cultivation of the vineyard to priests, etc.

34. What is to be understood of the time of the fruit?

When God had a right to expect the result of their labors.

34. Who were the servants?

The ancient prophets.

35. How did the Jews treat them?

They beat one, stoned another, and killed another.

36. Who did he send next to them?

The more modern prophets.

6. How did they use them?

Like as they did the first.

37. Who does he send to them last?

His son, saying, They will reverence my son.

38. What did the husbandmen do when they saw him?

They say, This is the heir: come, let us kill him, and the inheritance will be ours.

39. What did they do with the son?

They caught him, and cast him out of the vineyard, and slew him.

40. What question does he ask them?

When the lord of the vineyard comes, what will he do to those husbandmen?

41. What do they reply to his question?

He will miserably destroy those wicked men.

41. And what more will he do?

He will let out his vineyard to other men, who will render him the fruit in season.

43. How does Jesus himself apply this parable?

Therefore the Kingdom of God shall be taken from you, and given to a nation bringing forth the fruits thereof.

45. How did the chief priests and Pharisees understand this parable?

They perceived that he spake concerning them.

46. What did they do then?

They sought to lay hands on him.

46. Why did they not take him at that time?

They feared the people.

46. How did the multitude regard Jesus?

They took him to be a prophet.

To what Scripture does he refer for his relation to the Jews?

Psalm cxviii. 22; Isaiah xxviii. 16, quoted in Matthew xxi. 42; Mark xii. 10; Luke xx. 17; Acts iv. 11; Ephesians ii. 20, 1 Peter ii. 6, 7.

LESSON XLIII.

The Wedding Garment.

Matthew xxii. 1—14.

1, 2. How is the twenty-second chapter introduced?

With the parable of the marriage of the king's son.

Who is intended by the king?

The great God.

Who is intended by his son?

Jesus Christ.

What is meant by the marriage?

Probably the union of Christ with his Church, the bride.

What is intended by the marriage feast?

The Gospel economy.

Who had been bidden?

The Jewish nation.

By whom were they invited?

The Jewish prophets.

How did the prophets point out the Messiah to the Jews?

By rites, symbols, sacrifices, etc.

3. Who are we to understand by the first servants?

John the Baptist and the Seventy.

Who are meant by the other servants?

The Twelve Apostles.

Where did they begin?

At Jerusalem. See Luke xxiv. 47.

5. What is meant by their making light of it?

Their entire neglect of the offered salvation, by one going to his farm and another to his merchandise.

6. What did the remainder of them do to the Apostles?

They treated them spitefully, and slew them.

7. What did the king do when he heard of all this?

He destroyed those murderers, and burned their city.

8. What does the king say then to his servants?

The wedding is ready, but those who were bidden were unworthy.

9. To whom does he send his servants next?

To the Gentiles, to bid them to the Gospel feast.

10. Who did the primitive ministers gather to the Gospel feast?

All that they found, both bad and good.

10. Was the wedding thus furnished with guests?

The wedding was full.

11. When the king comes to inspect his guests, who does he find among them?

A man without a wedding-garment on.

12. What did he say to him?

Friend, how came you here without a wedding-garment on?

12. Did he reply?

No; he was speechless.

13. What order did the king give to his servants?

Bind him hand and foot, and cast him out.

13. What will be his fate there?

Weeping and gnashing of teeth.

What are we to understand by the wedding-garment?

Proper dress or character of the true disciple of Christ.

How are we to obtain that character, or wedding-garment?

By obeying the Lord Jesus Christ.

LESSON XLIV.

Of Christ's Enemies.

Matthew xxii. 15—46.

15. What stratagem did the Pharisees resort to next?

They counseled together how they might entangle him in his talk.

17. What question did they ask him?

Is it lawful to give tribute to Cæsar?

18. Did Jesus understand their object in asking this question?

He says to them, Ye hypocrites, why tempt ye me!

When he called for the tribute-money, and they gave him a penny, what question does he ask?

Whose image and superscription is this?

21. What do they reply?

Cæsar's.

21. What does he say to them then?

Render to Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's.

22. What effect had this answer upon them?

They were confounded, and left him.

23. Who made the next attack upon him?

The Sadducees, who say there is no resurrection from the dead.

28. What question did they ask him?

Whose wife would the woman be in the resurrection, who had been married to seven husbands.

30. How does he reply to them?

In the resurrection, they neither marry nor are given in marriage; but are like the angels in heaven.

32. As touching the fact of the resurrection, what does he say?

God is not the God of the dead, but the God of the living.

35. How do they attack him next?

They send one of their lawyers to him.

36. What question did he ask the Saviour?

Which is the great commandment in the law?

37, 38. What answer did Jesus make to him?

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment.

39, 40. What does he say is the second?

Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself: on these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets.

42. When the Pharisees were gathered together, what did he ask them?

What think you of Christ (the Christ), whose son is he?

42. What answer do they give him?

They say to him, David's son.

43. What said Jesus then to them?

How then doth David in spirit call him Lord, saying, etc. Psalm cx. 1.

46. Did this put an end to their questions?

No man durst ask him any more questions.

LESSON XLV.

Warnings concerning the Scribes and Pharisees.

Matthew xxiii. 1—22.

What is the principal theme of this chapter?

The general character of the scribes and Pharisees.

1–3. What advice did Jesus give to his disciples and the multitude, with respect to the Pharisees?

Whatever they command, that do; but do not after their works.

Which is the first prominent feature in the character of the Pharisees?

They sit in Moses' seat.

What is meant by Moses' seat?

Expounding the law of Moses.

3. What direction does he give to his disciples concerning the teaching of the Pharisees?

Receive the law from them; but do not follow their example.

5. What is the manifest object of the Pharisees in all they do?

Their object is that they may be seen of men.

Which is the second feature in the character of the Pharisees?

They are the children of their fathers who killed the prophets: "Ye fill up the measure of your fathers." Verse 32.

7. Which is the third principal feature in the character of the Pharisees?

They love the highest seats, and to be called *Rabbi.*

8–10. How does he teach his disciples humility?

Be ye not called Rabbi: one is your Master, even Christ.

How many woes does he pronounce on the Pharisees?

He pronounces eight woes upon them.

13. What is the cause of the first woe?

They shut the Kingdom of Heaven.

14. What is the cause of the second woe?

They devour widows' houses, and for a pretense make long prayers.

15. What is the cause of the third woe?

They compass sea and land to make one proselyte, and when he is made he is worse than themselves.

16. What is the cause of the fourth woe?

He condemns them for swearing by the Temple, and calls them blind guides.

16–22. Does he reason this matter out?

See verses 16 to 22 inclusive

LESSON XLVI.

Woes Pronounced.

Matthew xxiii. 23—39.

23. What is the cause of the fifth woe?

He reproves them for neglecting the weightier matters of the law, while they are careful to pay taxes on garden herbs, *anise*, *cummin*, etc.

24. What does he call them?

Blind guides; for they strain at [out] a gnat, and swallow a camel.

26. What is the cause of the sixth woe?

They cleanse the outside of the cup and the platter: they are like whited sepulchres.

27, 28. What is the cause of the seventh woe?

He compares them to painted sepulchres which are full of dead men's bones and uncleanness.

29, 30. What is the cause of the eighth woe?

He charges them with building the tombs of the prophets, and garnishing the sepulchres of the righteous, and say We would not have done as our fathers.

35. What sweeping denunciation does he make?

See verses 34 and 35.

36. Does he show the race of people on whom these woes shall come?

Verily all these things shall come upon this generation (or race).

LESSON XLVII.

Christ's Prediction concerning Jerusalem.

Matthew xxiv. 1—5.

What are the leading subjects of this chapter?

The destruction of Jerusalem, the coming of the Lord, and the end of the world?

Are there are any parallel passages?

There are. See Mark xiii.; Luke xxi.

2. When the disciples show him the Temple, what does he predict?

There shall not be left here one stone upon another that shall not be thrown down.

Was this the last time that Jesus was in the Temple?

He never returned to it.

3. Where did he and his disciples go from the Temple?

To the Mount of Olives.

3. What three questions do they ask him there?

1st. When shall these things be? 2d. What shall be the sign of thy coming? 3d. And of the end of the world?

4. How does he answer these questions?

Take heed that no man deceive you.

LESSON XLVIII.

Signs preceding the Destruction of Jerusalem.

Matthew xxiv. 4—13.

5. What is the first sign that precedes the destruction of Jerusalem?

The first sign is the false Christs.

6. What is the second sign?

Wars and rumors of wars is the second sign.

7. What is the third sign?

The third sign is pestilence and famine.

7. What is the fourth sign?

Earthquakes in divers places.

What is the fifth sign?

The fifth sign is fearful portents. Luke xxi. 11.

9. What is the sixth sign?

They shall deliver you up to be afflicted, and shall kill you, and you shall be hated of all nations for my name's sake.

10. What is the seventh sign?

Many shall be offended, and shall betray many.

11. What is the eighth sign?

Many false prophets shall arise, and deceive many.

12. What is the ninth sign?

The love of many shall wax cold.

13. What does he promise the faithful?

He that endures to the end, shall be saved.

LESSON XLIX.

Other Predictions.

Matthew xxiv. 14—31

14. What did he say must be done before the end comes?

The Gospel of the Kingdom must first be preached among all nations for a witness, and then shall the end come.

What is the end alluded to here?

Perhaps the end of the Jewish State.

15. What is the abomination of desolation spoken of here?

The Roman army with their eagle ensigns.

16. Who does he warn to flee to the mountains?

All the Christians in Judea.

21. Why does he recommend this haste?

Because such tribulation was never seen since the beginning of the world, nor never shall be again.

17. How much haste does he enjoin?

Let him that is on the house-top not come down to take his clothes.

22. Except those days had been shortened, who would have been lost?

All flesh (the seed of Abraham).

22. On whose account were those days shortened?

For the elect's sake (the Jewish nation).

24. What does he warn his disciples especially against?

Against false Christs and false prophets.

27. How is the coming of the Son of Man to be distinguished from all the pretensions of false Christs?

As the lightning cometh from the east, and shineth even to the west, so shall the coming of the Son of Man be. (Just as manifest.)

28. What is alluded to, by the body or carcass, in the 28th verse?

The Jewish army.

28. What is meant by the eagles?

The Roman ensigns.

What does he mean by the gathering together?

Where the Jewish army is, thither the Romans come.

What are the days of tribulation here alluded to?

The days of the last Jewish captivity.

When will those days of tribulation cease?

Perhaps when the nation of Israel shall return to their own land.

29. What are the signs of the coming of the Son of Man?

The sun shall be darkened, the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of heaven shall be shaken.

30. What is to appear next?

The sign of the Son of Man in heaven.

30. What effect will this have on the tribes of the earth (or of the land)?

Then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn.

30. Why will the tribes of the earth mourn?

They shall see the Son of Man coming in the clouds of heaven, with power and great glory.

31. When the Son of Man is come, what will he do?

He will send his angels with a great sound of a trumpet, and gather together the elect from the four winds of heaven.

LESSON L.

Coming of the Son of Man.

Matthew xxiv. 32—51.

32. How does he illustrate the approach of the Son of Man?

Learn a parable of the fig-tree: when his branch is tender and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is nigh.

33. How does he make the application?

So when you see these signs, know that it (the coming of the Son of Man) is nigh.

34. Does he fix the time indefinitely?

This generation (race of people, the Jews) shall not pass away until all these things are fulfilled.

35. Are the predictions sure?

Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away.

36. Who knows when the end of the world will be?

Of that day and that hour knoweth no man; no, not the angels in heaven, nor the Son, but the Father only.

38. What will be the state of society at the coming of the Son of Man?

As they were in the days of Noah.

42. What advice does he give them?

Watch, therefore; for you know not the hour when your Lord cometh.

43. How does he illustrate the injunction?

If the good man of the house knew at what hour the thief would come, he would watch, and not suffer his house to be broken.

44. How does he apply this illustration?

Be ye also ready; for at such an hour as ye think not, the Son of Man cometh.

45. What will be the reward of the faithful servant?

His Lord will make him ruler over his household to give them meat in due season.

51. But if he shall say in his heart, My lord delayeth his coming, and begins to be drunken, what will his lord do to him?

He will cut him asunder, and appoint him his portion among the hypocrites.

51. What will his punishment be?

There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

LESSON LI.

The Ten Virgins.

Matthew xxv. 1—30.

1–2. To what does he liken the Kingdom of Heaven (or Church on earth)?

To ten virgins, five wise and five foolish.

1. What did these virgins do?

They all went forth to meet the bridegroom.

5. While the bridegroom tarried, what is the Church doing?

Slumbering and sleeping.

6. What was the midnight cry?

Behold, the bridegroom cometh: go ye out to meet him.

7. What did those virgins do?

They all arose, and trimmed their lamps.

8. What did the foolish virgins say to the wise?

Give us of your oil, for our lamps have gone out.

9. What reply did the wise make them?

Not so, lest there be not enough for you and us.

9. What did the wise advise the foolish to do?

Rather go to them that sell and buy.

10. When they went to buy, what was the result?

The bridegroom came, and they that were ready went in to the marriage, and the door was shut.

11. Do the foolish virgins return?

Yes; saying, Lord, open unto us.

12. How does the Lord reply to them?

Verily, I say unto you, I know you not.

13. What is the moral of this parable?

Watch, therefore, for you know not the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh.

14. What does he compare the Kingdom of Heaven to next?

It is as a man traveling into a far country, who called his own servants, and delivered to them his goods.

15. How did he distribute the talents?

To one he gave five talents, to another two and to another one, and took his journey.

16. What did he do who received the five talents?

He went and traded, and gained other five talents.

17. What did he do who had the two talents?

He gained other two talents.

18. What did he do who had but one talent?

He dug a hole in the ground, and hid it.

21. When the lord comes to reckon with those servants, what does he do?

To him that had five talents, and gained five talents more, he said, "Well done," etc.

23. What will he say to him who had two talents?

He pronounces the same compliment, "Well done."

24. But what does he say to him who returned the talent he gave him, and no more?

He calls him a wicked and slothful servant.

28. What does he command to be done with him?

Take the talent from him, and give to him that hath ten talents (*he knows how to use it*).

30 What else does he command to be done with him?

Cast him into outer darkness: there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.

LESSON LII.

The Judgment Day.

Matthew xxv. 31—46.

31. What grand scene does he here commence?

The scene of the great judgment day.

31. When is the Son of Man to take his seat on the throne of his glory?

When he becomes the Judge of the world.

32. What is the first item in the judgment?

All nations shall be gathered before him.

32. What is the second item in the judgment?

He shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divideth his sheep from the goats.

33. What position will he assign to each?

He will set the sheep on his right hand, and the goats on his left.

34. What shall the King say to those on his right hand?

Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.

5. What reason does he assign for this judgment?

For I was an hungered, and ye fed me, etc.

37–39. What modest expression will the righteous use?

When saw we thee an hungered, and fed thee? etc.

40. What answer does the King make to them?

Inasmuch as ye did it to the least of these, my brethren, ye did it to me.

41. What will the Judge say to those on the left hand?

Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels.

42. What reason does he assign for this sentence?

For I was an hungered, and ye gave me no meat, etc.

44. What will they reply to this reason?

When did we see thee hungry, and gave thee no meat?

45. What reply will he make to them then?

Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me.

46. How will the process of the judgment close?

These shall go away into everlasting punishment, but the righteous into life eternal.

Is this to be regarded as a description of the process of the general judgment day?

This seems to be the design of this narrative.

What is the apparent scope of the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth chapters, taken together?

A prophetic history of the fate of the Jewish nation and the Christian Church from that time until the final judgment.

LESSON LIII.

Mary anoints the Saviour.

Matthew xxvi. 1—13.

2. What did he then say to his disciples concerning his own fate?

After two days is the feast, and the Son of Man is betrayed to be crucified.

4. What did the chief priests and scribes do then?

They took counsel that they might take Jesus by subtility, and kill him.

5. Why did they not arrest him on the feast day?

For fear of an uproar, or mob, among the people.

6. Where was the home of Jesus when at Jerusalem?

At Bethany, at the house of Simon the leper.

7. What memorable transaction occurred while he was at meat?

A woman having an alabaster box of very precious ointment, poured it on his head, as he sat at meat.

8. What feeling did this produce in the mind of his disciples?

A feeling of indignation, saying, Why this waste?

9. What other use of it, do they suggest?

This ointment might have been sold for much, and given to the poor.

10. When Jesus understood them, what does he say?

Why trouble ye the woman? She has wrought a good work.

11. What does he say respecting the poor?

The poor you have always with you, but me you have not always.

12. What does Jesus say she did it for?

To anoint his body for the burial.

13. What does he predict as the effect that this circumstance will hereafter have on the character of this woman?

Wherever this Gospel shall be preached in the world, there shall this be told for a memorial of her.

LESSON LIV.

The Betrayal.

Matthew xxvi. 14—25.

15. What does Judas Iscariot, one of the Twelve, do?

He went to the chief priests, and agreed to betray him for thirty pieces of silver

16. Did he seek for an opportunity to betray him?

From that time he sought opportunity to betray him.

17. Upon the first day of unleavened bread, what did his disciples say to him?

Where wilt thou that we prepare for thee to eat the Passover?

8. What answer does he give to them?

Go into the city to such a man, and say the Master saith, My time is at hand.

18. What indirect request does he make of the man?

I will keep the Passover at thy house with my disciples.

19. Did the disciples do as he directed?

They did as he appointed them, and made ready the Passover.

20. When did they eat the Passover?

When even was come, he sat down with the Twelve.

21. And as they did eat, what did he say to them?

Verily, I say unto you, that one of you shall betray me.

22. Does this produce anxiety in their minds?

They began every one of them to say, Lord, is it I?

23. What does he answer to their question?

He that dippeth his hand with me into the dish, the same shall betray me.

24. What admission does Jesus make?

The Son of Man goeth, as it is written of him.

24. What sentence does he pronounce on his betrayer?

Wo unto that man by whom the Son of Man is betrayed!

24. How could that man's condition have been bettered?

It had been good for that man if he had not been born.

Does Judas ask him the question direct?

Judas asked him, "Master, is it I?"

25. How does Jesus reply to him?

He said unto him, Thou hast said.

Is this the last interview between Judas and the Saviour, until he betrayed him?

We have no account of their meeting again until he brought the band that arrested him.

LESSON LV.

The Lord's Supper.

Matthew xxvi. 26—44.

Is this the introduction of the Lord's Supper?

It is the commencement of that institution.

26. At what time did he introduce it?

As they were eating the Passover.

26. How did he commence this solemn institution?

Jesus took bread, and blessed, and brake, and gave to his disciples.

26. What did he enjoin upon them?

Take, eat, this is my body.

27. What does he say of the cup?

He took the cup, gave thanks, and gave to his disciples, saying, Drink ye all of it.

28. What does he say respecting the character of this cup?

This is the cup of the New Testament in my blood, which is shed for many for the remission of sins.

29. What does he say with regard to his drinking of this cup again?

I will not drink henceforth of the fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom.

30. Where do they go after supper?

When they had sung a hymn, they went out to the Mount of Olives.

31. What does Jesus tell his disciples would take place that night?

It is written, I will smite the shepherd, and the sheep shall be scattered abroad.

32. What does he promise his disciples?

After I am risen again, I will go before you into Galilee.

34. How does Jesus reply to Peter, when he said he would not forsake him though all men do?

This night, before the cock crows, thou shalt deny me thrice.

37. Who did he take with him to Gethsemane?

Peter and the two sons of Zebedee.

36. What did he tell them to do?

Sit here, while I go and pray yonder.

38. What did he say to them?

My soul is exceedingly sorrowful, even unto death: tarry here, and watch with me.

39. What did he pray for on this occasion?

"O, my Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass, nevertheless, not my will, but as thou wilt."

44. How often did he offer the same prayer?

He prayed the same prayer three times.

40. How did he rebuke his disciples when he returned and found them asleep?

What, could you not watch with me one hour!

45. After he had prayed the third time, and returned to his disciples, what did he say to them?

Sleep on now, the Son of Man is betrayed into the hands of sinners.

46. How does he arouse them from sleep?

Arise, let us go hence: he is at hand that doth betray me.

LESSON LVI.

The Arrest.

Matthew xxvi. 45—75.

47. While he was speaking, what took place?

Judas, one of the Twelve, came, with a great multitude, from the chief priests.

49. How did Judas betray him?

By saying, Hail, Master, and kissing him.

51. Did his disciples undertake to defend him?

One of them struck a servant of the high priest, and smote off his ear.

52. How did Jesus reprove him for it?

Put up thy sword into his place: he that taketh the sword, shall perish with the sword.

53. How did he say he could defend himself?

I could pray to my Father, and he would give me twelve legions of angels.

54. But what would then be the difficulty?

How then shall the Scriptures be fulfilled, that thus it must be?

56. When he was arrested, did his friends stay with him?

Then all his disciples forsook him, and fled.

57. Where did they lead him to?

To Caiaphas, the high-priest

58. What did Peter do then?

He followed after, and sat among the servants.

61. After having sought witnesses against him, who do they find at last?

Two witnesses testify that he said, Destroy the temple of God, and I will raise it in three days.

62, 63. What question did the high priest ask him?

I adjure thee, by the living God, tell us whether you are the Christ, the Son of God, or not?

64. What answer did Jesus make to him?

Thou hast said: hereafter you shall see the Son of Man sitting on the right hand of power.

65. What did the high-priest do then?

He rent his clothes, saying, He hath spoken blasphemy.

66. What did the chief priest and elders all say?

He is guilty [worthy] of death.

67, 68. How did they treat him then?

They did spit in his face, and smite him with their hands, saying, Prophesy to us, thou Christ, Who smote thee?

69. Where was Peter during this time?

He was without, in the palace.

60, 74. How often did he deny his Master?

Three times, with cursing and swearing.

74, 75. What was it that called to his mind what Jesus had told him a few hours before?

The cock crowed, and Peter remembered the words of Jesus, and wept.

LESSON LVII.

Christ before Pontius Pilate.

Matthew xxvii. 1—22.

2. When morning was come, where did they take Jesus?

To Pontius Pilate, the governor

3. How is Judas affected by this time?

When he saw that he was condemned, repented himself, and returned the thirty pieces of silver.

5. What did he say to the chief priests?

I have sinned in that I have betrayed innocent blood. And he cast down the money in the Temple, and went and hanged himself.

7. What did the chief priests do with the money?

They bought the Potters' field with it.

10. What prophecy was fulfilled in this?

Jeremiah, or Zachariah, xi. 12, 13.

11. What question did the governor ask him?

Art thou the King of the Jews?

11. What answer did Jesus make?

Thou sayest [truly].

14. When he was accused of the chief priests and elders, does he reply to them?

Never a word, insomuch that the governor marveled greatly.

15. What was the governor's practice at the feast?

To release to them a prisoner, whom they would.

16. Who did they have in charge as a robber?

They had a notable prisoner called Barabbas.

21. When the governor asked them whom he should release to them, Barabbas or Christ, what did they say?

They said to him, Barabbas.

22. When Pilate asked them what he should do with Jesus who is called Christ, what did they say?

They all say, Let him be crucified.

LESSON LVIII.

The Release of Barabbas and Delivery of Christ.

Matthew xxvii. 23—37.

24. When Pilate saw that he could prevail nothing with them to release Jesus, what did he do?

He took water, and washed his hands in the presence of the multitude, declaring himself innocent of the blood of this just person.

25. What did all the people say to this

They say, His blood be on us and our children.

26. What did Pilate do then?

He released Barabbas, and scourged Jesus, and delivered him to be crucified.

27. Who then took charge of Jesus?

The soldiers of the governor.

28. What did the soldiers do to him?

They stripped him, and put on him a scarlet robe.

29, 30. What else did the Roman soldiers do?

They platted a crown of thorns, and put it on his head, and a reed in his hand; and bowed the knee before him, saying, Hail, King of the Jews. And they spit upon him, and took the reed and smote him.

31. What did the soldiers do then?

They took off his mock robes, and led him away to crucify him.

34. When they came to Golgotha, what do they give him?

Vinegar mixed with gall: but he would not drink.

35. When the soldiers had crucified him, what did they do?

They part his clothes among them, and cast lots for his vesture (or overcoat).

37. What accusation did they set up?

THIS IS JESUS, THE KING OF THE JEWS.

LESSON LIX.

The Two Thieves and the Crucifixion.

Matthew xxvii. 38—66.

38. Who were crucified with him?

Two thieves: one on the right hand, and the other on the left.

Who reviled him as they passed by?

The chief priests and elders. See from verse 39 to 43.

44. Did the thieves also revile him?

The thieves also cast the same in his teeth.

45. How did the sun testify to the character of Jesus?

By refusing to behold the scene of his crucifixion. It did not shine for three hours.

46. About the ninth hour (or three o'clock, P. M.), what took place?

Jesus cried, with a loud voice, "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me!"

50. Did he cry out a second time?

And when he had cried again with a loud voice, he yielded up the ghost (spirit).

52. How did all nature testify of his character?

The vail of the Temple was rent in twain. The earth did quake, the rocks rent, and the graves were opened.

53. Did any of the saints arise from their graves?

They came out of their graves after Jesus arose from the dead and went into the city.

54. When the centurion and they that were with him saw these things, what did they say?

They feared greatly, saying, Truly this was the Son of God.

56. Who stood afar off, beholding the same?

Mary Magdalene, and Mary the mother of James and Joses, and the mother of Zebedee's children.

58. Who, of his disciples, came to Pilate, and begged the body of Jesus?

Joseph, a rich man of Arimathea.

60. What did Joseph do with the body?

He laid it in his own new tomb, and rolled a great stone to the door.

61. Who followed him to the sepulchre?

Mary Magdalene and the other Mary.

63. What did the chief priests and Pharisees say to Pilate?

Sir, we remember that this deceiver said while he was yet alive, that after three days I will rise again.

64. What did they desire of Pilate?

That the sepulchre be made sure until the third day, lest his disciples steal him away.

65. How did Pilate reply to them?

You have a watch: make it as sure as you can.

66. Did they make the sepulchre safe?

They made it secure, sealing the stone, and setting a watch.

LESSON LX.

The Resurrection and the Great Commission.

Matthew xxviii. 1—20.

When did Mary Magdalene and the other Mary come to see the sepulchre?

In the end of the Sabbath.

2. What extraordinary circumstances took place?

There was a great earthquake. An angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and rolled back the stone from the door.

3. What was the appearance of the angel?

His countenance was like lightning, and his raiment white as snow.

4. What effect did his presence have on the watch?

They shook with fear, and became as dead men.

5. What did the angel say to the women?

Fear not: I know you seek Jesus.

7. What more did he say to them?

He is not here: he is risen as he said Come, see the place where the Lord lay.

8. What did the women do then?

They left the sepulchre with fear and great joy to bring his disciples word.

9. As they went to tell the disciples, who met them?

Jesus met them, saying, All hail!

10. What more did he say to them?

Go tell my brethren, that I go into Galilee, and there shall they see me.

11. Who carried the news of the resurrection to the chief priests and elders?

Some of the watchmen.

13. How did the chief priests act on this occasion?

They gave the soldiers money, saying, Say ye, His disciples came and stole him while we slept.

15. Did they take the money?

They did as they were taught, and that saying is commonly reported among the Jews.

16. Did the eleven disciples go into Galilee as directed?

They did, and met Jesus at the appointed place.

17. What did they do when they saw him?

They worshiped him; but some doubted.

18. What did Jesus say to them?

All power in heaven and in earth is given to me.

19. What commission did he give them?

Go and teach all nations, baptizing them in [into] the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Spirit.

20. What is the adjunct to the commission?

Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you.

What consoling promise did he make them?

"And lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amen."

END.

QUESTION BOOK

ON THE

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.

DESIGNED FOR

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

AND

BIBLE CLASSES.

BY

JAMES CHALLEN.

PHILADELPHIA:
JAMES CHALLEN & SON.

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PREFACE.

THE author of this work has spared no pains or labor to make it what it purports to be, a Question Book on this invaluable treatise. He has endeavored to direct attention to the salient points in the narrative, free from any sectarian bias, so far at least as he was conscious of.

It will be found that many questions occur in this book not elsewhere met with, and from a stand-point, which enabled him to make observations from a close observance of that right "division of the word" which Paul so earnestly commends.

In many portions of this work it was found necessary to make copious refe-

rences to other portions of Scripture, to illustrate and to verify statements found in the text. To these the reader is earnestly requested to look, as they will greatly assist in understanding many things otherwise dark.

He has also, in answer to many questions, introduced notes explanatory of a historical, biographical and geographical nature, which will prove satisfactory and useful.

In so large a work, containing so many facts, incidents, names, countries and persons, and containing such a large amount of rare and important matter, there doubtless will be found some inaccuracies and errors. And he would be grateful to any one who shall call attention to them, as he will take their suggestions under serious consideration, and in future editions improve by them.

He rises from the task he has assumed with the most profound reverence and in-

creasing belief of the importance and value of the book—"THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES"—and expresses the opinion, that if one year could be devoted by the Christian world to a thorough examination of it, in the spirit of truth, it would effect more in the way of Christian union than any similar studies that could be pursued.

QUESTION BOOK

ON THE ACTS.

AFTER THE ASCENSION OF CHRIST.

LESSON I.

Acts i. 1—11.

1. Who wrote the book called the Acts?
What former treatise did Luke write?
[See Luke i. 1—4.
To whom does he address his books?
[See Luke i. 3.]
In what words does he sum up the life of Jesus?
2. How far does his former narration go?
[See Luke xxiv. 51.]
Through whom did Jesus give commandments?
To whom did he give them?
3. Did Jesus show himself alive after his death?
To whom?
What is meant by infallible proofs?
Can you repeat some of them?
How long was he seen by the apostles?
Did he speak any thing to them?

4. When assembled together, what did he command them?

[See Matthew xxviii. 19—20; Luke xxiv 49.]

What was the promise of the Father?

Had they received this promise from Christ?

[See John xiv. 26.]

5. Who had baptized in water?

Who was to baptize with (or in) the Holy Spirit?

What was the baptism of the Holy Spirit?

[Matthew iii. 11; Acts ii. 4; Acts xi. 15, 16.].

Was this baptism soon to take place?

Was it followed by any extraordinary gift?

[See Acts ii. 4; x. 45, 46: xi. 15, 16.

6. What did the apostles ask of Jesus?

7. What was the answer of Jesus?

8. What were the apostles to receive?

In what way would this power come upon them?

What would the apostles then become?

What is a witness?

To whom would they be witnesses and where?

Have we now their testimony and where?

[In their written words: John xx. 30, 31; xxi. 24, 25; Luke i. 2, and in the book of the Acts.]

9. Having spoken these words what took place?

What is said of the cloud?

10. As Christ went up, what did the apostles see?

Were not these angels?

[See John xx. 12.]

11. What did these angels say to them?

Why does he call the apostles Galileans?
What will this same Jesus in person do?
[Compare John xiv. 3; 1 Thessalonians, iv. 16.]

LESSON II.

Apostles return to Jerusalem—Choice of Matthias.

Acts i. 12—26.

12. What did the apostles do then?
From what mount did they go?
How far was Mount Olivet from Jerusalem?
What is a Sabbath-day's journey?
[Five furlongs, or three-quarters of a mile.]
13. Into what did they go?
Who abode in the upper room?
[Upper rooms are the largest in those countries.]
14. What did they continue to do?
Who were with the apostles?
[Among others, Mary the mother of Jesus.]
15. What happened in those days?
How many disciples were together?
16. Who spake on this occasion?
To what Scripture does he refer?
[See Psalms xli. 9.]
Who was Judas?
17. Was he numbered among the twelve?
Had he a part of the ministry?
18. What did Judas do?
What happened to him?
19. Was this punishment known?
What was the field called?

20. What is written in the book of Psalms?
[See Psalms lxix. 25; cix. 8.]
[Bishopric is episcopate—oversight.]
21. What directions does Peter give?
22. What was needed to be an apostle?
What constitutes a witness?
[He must *know* of what he testifies. 1 John i. 3.]
23. How many persons were nominated?
Their names?
24. What did they then do?
Is their prayer recorded?
To whom did they pray?
What did they ask of the Lord?
25. How did Judas fall?
What was Judas' own place?
[The place of destruction.]
26. On whom did the lot fall!
Was Matthias numbered among the apostles?
Did he fill up the number twelve?
[See Acts ii. 14.]

LESSON III.

Descent of the Spirit on the Day of Pentecost.

Acts ii. 1—15.

1. What was the Day of Pentecost?
[The fiftieth day from the first day of unleavened bread. Leviticus xxiii. 15, 16.]
Was the day fully come?
[The feast commenced in the evening but was not fully come until the morning.]

Where were all the disciples?
[Compare Acts i. 15.]
Were they united then?
2. What suddenly came?
Where did this sound come from?
[From (out of) heaven.]
What was it like?
What did this sound fill?
[See Exodus xl. 34, 35.]
3. What appeared unto the disciples?
What were the cloven tongues like?
On whom did these tongues sit?
What is meant by "*like as*" to wind and fire?
[It was not wind—nor was it fire—but like as to wind and fire.]
4. What occurred now?
Who were filled with the Holy Spirit?
What followed?
What is meant by "other tongues?"
[See verses 6—8: other languages.]
Who gave the apostles this *power* of utterance?
Was this the baptism of the Holy Spirit?
[It was. The disciples were filled with the Spirit; their minds were fully subjected to his influence. It was the baptism of spirit in spirit.]
Did the gift of tongues follow the baptism of the Spirit?
[It did. See Acts ii. 4; Acts x. 44—47; xi. 15, 16.]
5. Who were dwelling in Jerusalem at this time?
[Dwelling—staying for a time.]
6. When this was noised abroad what followed?
7. What effect did it produce?

What did they say to one another?

8. How did every man hear?

9, 10, 11. How many nations were represented? Can you name them?

Can you point out the different places on the map?

Of what did they hear the apostles speak?

12. What effect did this have on the people? What did they say?

13. What did some do?

[The gift of tongues by the apostles spread the Gospel rapidly over distant countries, and was one occasion of their great success.]

Peter's Address to the Strangers and Resident Jews.

Acts ii. 14— 8.

14. Who now stood up?

Who was the chief speaker?

["Peter lifted up his voice." Compare Matthew xvi. 19.]

What did Peter say to the men of Judea and the dwellers in Jerusalem?

15. How did he answer the charge of the mockers?

What is meant by the "third hour"?

[The day was reckoned from sunrise, and the night from sunset, and divided into twelve equal parts. The third hour was nine o'clock in the morning, the hour of prayer.]

16. What does he say was spoken by the prophet Joel?

17, 18. What is meant by "the last days"?

[See 1 John ii. 18.]

What, by "all flesh"?

What, by "prophecy," "visions" and "dreams"?

Was the Spirit ever "poured out" in this way before?

[On no previous occasion.]

19, 20. To what do these wonders in heaven and earth refer?

[*The great and notable day of the Lord*, etc., not *fully* seen until the Judgment. See Joel ii. 30—32; Matthew xxiv. 29, 30; Mark xiii. 24—26; Luke xxi. 25—27.]

21. What is meant by "calling on the name of the Lord?"

[See Romans x. 13; 1 Corinthians i. 2; Joel ii. 32. Bad men will not be saved simply by calling on the Lord. Matthew vii. 21.]

22. What "words" did Peter call upon them to hear?

Why is Jesus said to be of Nazareth?

How was he "approved of God"?

What the difference between "miracles," signs" and "wonders"?

Did Peter appeal to their knowledge?

23. How was Christ delivered?

What is meant by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God?

[God knew beforehand that they would crucify Jesus—but they were guilty in doing it.]

What did they do by wicked hands?

24. What did God do for Christ after his death?

Why was it not possible that earth should hold him?

25. Who was David?
What Psalm does Peter quote from?
26, 27, 28. What is meant by his flesh resting in hope?

[Resting in hope of the resurrection of his body.]

What by his soul not being left in hell?

[His spirit, apart from his body, would not be left in *the unseen world* (Hades) into which he entered at his death. Luke xxiii. 43; John xx. 16, 17. Compare 2 Corinthians xii. 4; Revelations ii. 7. There is a heaven, a hades, and a place of punishment, called *Gehenna*. "The ways of life" were shown the Saviour—from the grave to the throne.]

LESSON V.

Address continued.

Acts ii. 29—36.

29. What is meant by "men and brethren"?

[Brethren, or Israelites.]

Of whom does Peter freely speak?
Why is David called a patriarch?

[On account of his age; and at death he slept with his fathers. 1 Kings, ii. 10; Acts xiii. 36.]

How long had David been dead and buried?
Where is his sepulchre?
30. Was David a prophet?
What did he know about this transaction?

What is the fruit of his loins?

For what would he raise up Christ?

[It should read "*the Christ*,"—the anointed Prophet, High Priest and King of Zion.]

What is meant by the throne of David?

[See 2 Samuel vii. 12, 13; Psalms cxxxii. 11; Luke i. 32; Romans i. 3; 11 Timothy ii. 8; Isaiah ix. 7.]

31. What did David foresee and speak of?

32. Who raised Jesus from the dead?

Who were the witnesses of his resurrection?

33. Where was the Messiah exalted?

What did he receive in promise from the Father?

Did they "see and hear" what was now done?

34, 35. Had David ascended to the heavens?

What did David say of the Lord?

[Compare Psalms cx. 1; Matthew xxii. 44; 1 Corinthians xv. 25; Hebrews i. 13.]

36. What inference does Peter draw from this?

Was not the fact that Jesus was made both Lord and Christ the grand conclusion of his argument?

What is meant by his being made "both Lord and Christ"?

[The anointed Lord of the universe. Matthew xxviii. 18: *All* power (authority) is given to him, etc.]

LESSON VI.

Effects of Peter's Address—Baptism of Three Thousand.

Acts ii. 37—41.

37. What was the effect of Peter's discourse?

[Pierced in their hearts at their sin and danger.]

What did they say to Peter and the other apostles?

38. What did Peter tell them to do?

What is meant by repentance?

[A change of views, change of heart, and change of life for the better.]

What is the true action of baptism?

Were both repentance and baptism commanded?

What is the design of baptism to the penitent believer?

What is the remission of sins?

[*Remission* means forgiveness.]

What is the gift of the Holy Spirit?

[See Acts. iii. 19; xix. 2; Galatians iv, 6.]

What is meant by the *name* of Jesus Christ?

39. What promise is here spoken of?

To whom given?

["*The Lord our God shall call.*" Compare Romans i. 6, 7; ix. 26; 1 Corinthians i. 1, 2. The promise of pardon and the Spirit is to all who will believe and obey the Gospel.]

40. What other words did he speak to them?

What is meant by "testify and exhort"?

How could they save themselves?

Did any gladly receive the word?

What did they do then?

41. How many were added to the Lord and to the hundred and twenty disciples "the same day"?

LESSON VII.

Worship and Obedience—Adding to the Church

Acts ii. 42—47.

42. Did the converts persevere?

What is meant by the apostle's doctrine?

What by the fellowship?

[Joint contribution for the poor and for the support of the Gospel. See Romans xv. 26; 2 Corinthians ix. 13, etc.]

What is meant by breaking of bread?

[The Lord's Supper. Matthew xxvi. 26—30; Acts xx. 7; 1 Corinthians x. 16; xi. 26.]

What of the prayers?

43. What came upon every soul?

What did the apostles do?

44. What is said of the believers?

45. What did they do with their possessions?

46. Where and how did they continue daily?

What is meant by breaking bread *here* from house to house?

[They freely shared with each other their homes and tables? There were many strangers among them.]

47. Did they praise the Lord?

Were they in favor with the people?

What did the Lord do for them?

Is this the first time the *Church* is spoken of in the Acts?

What is the meaning of the word church?

[Congregation of the Lord.]

Who are the saved?

[The Lord added daily "*the saved*, to the congregation," those who had believed and obeyed the Gospel. Mark xvi. 16; Acts ii. 38. From that time all such persons constituted the Church—the Christian Church.]

LESSON VIII.

A Cripple is Healed by Peter and John through the Power of Christ.

Acts iii. 1—17.

1. Who were Peter and John?

Where did they go together?

What is meant by the hour of prayer—the ninth hour?

[Three o'clock—hour of the evening sacrifice.]

2. What is said of a "certain man"?

Was he often laid at the Beautiful Gate?

[The Beautiful Gate was seventy-five feet high and twenty broad made of Corinthian brass.]

3. For what purpose was he laid there?
4. What did Peter and John do?
5. What did the cripple expect?
6. What did Peter say to him?

What did Peter do for him?

In whose name did he heal the man?

7. What was the effect on the cripple?
8. What evidences did he afford of his cure? 7

9. Did the people see him when healed?
10. What did they know of him?
How did the miracle affect them?
11. What did the lame man do when he was healed?
What is said of the people?

LESSON IX.

Peter Preaches (a Second Time) to the People.

Acts iii. 12—26.

12 What did Peter see?
What did he say to the people?
What did the people seem to think?
Why should they not wonder at this?
Did they think the healing was done by some superior power or holiness these men had?
Does not their conduct show that they were free from worldly ambition?
13. Why is God called the God of Abraham, etc.?]
[Genesis xxviii. 13; Exodus iii. 6; Matthew xxii. 32.]
Was this miracle an evidence that Jesus was his son?
How had he glorified him?
[Compare John xvii. 1; Philippians ii. 9—11.]
What had they done to Jesus?
In whose presence had they done this?
Was Pilate satisfied of his innocence?
[Matthew xxvii. 17—25; Luke xxiii. 16—23.]

14. Whom had they denied?
Where is Jesus called the Holy One?
[See Psalms xvi. 10.]
What is meant by the *just?*
Who was that murderer spoken of?
[Matthew xxvii. 21.]
15. What did they do to the Prince of Life?
Why is Jesus called the Prince of Life?
[John i. 4; 1 John v. 11; 1 Corinthians xv. 45.]
What did God do for Jesus after they had killed him?
Who were the witnesses of it?
16. In what name had they wrought this miracle?
Whose faith is spoken of?
[It seems to have been the faith of the apostles. See Matthew xvii. 20; ix. 2.]
What is meant by "*perfect soundness*"?
[Not only was he healed, but could stand, walk, etc.]
Was it his name or faith in his name that effected the cure?
What is meant by "the faith which is by him"?
[It seems to have been the conviction in the mind of the apostles that Jesus would heal him. 1 Corinthians xiii. 2.]
Was the miracle a public one?
17. To what does he charge their crime in putting to death Jesus?
Does ignorance excuse or mitigate the guilt of sin?
[I *wot*—I know *through ignorance*, etc. Luke xxiii. 34; 1 Corinthians ii. 8; 1 Timothy i. 13.]

18. What things had God fulfilled?

[That *the Christ* should suffer. Isaiah liii.]

Did the Jews designedly or ignorantly fulfill the Scriptures in putting Jesus to death?

19. What did Peter command them to do?

What is repentance?

What is meant *here* by conversion?

Are they the same?

How does this command agree with Acts ii, 38?

What would they receive upon obedience to these precepts?

[*Sins blotted out*—forgiven.]

What are "the times of refreshing"?

[*And that seasons of refreshing.* The influences of the Spirit.]

Whence do they come?

20. Will Jesus be sent to us again?

What will be his future coming?

Will it be the same Jesus who *before* was preached to us?

21. Where will our Saviour remain until then?

How long will he remain?

What are "the times of restitution"?

Have these times been spoken of by the prophets?

[Isaiah lxv. 17—25; Isaiah lxvi; Matthew xix. 28, 29.]

22. What had Moses said unto the fathers?

Was the Messiah this prophet?

Should all obey this prophet?

What will be the condition of those who refuse?

Was he of the Jews?

Was he like Moses?

[He was a prophet, a mediator—wrought miracles—knew God face to face.]

23. When did Moses thus speak?
From among what people should they be destroyed?
Could they deny the authority of Moses?
24. What other prophets had "foretold of these days"?
To what "days" does he refer?
25. What does he call the Jews?
To what covenant does he refer?
[Genesis xxii. 16—18.]
What "seed" is here spoken of?
[Galatians iii. 16.]
26. To whom was salvation through Christ first offered?
For what purpose was he sent to them?
When would he bless them?
Could they have been blessed without delivery from their sins?

LESSON X

Imprisonment of the Apostles—Five Thousand Believe.

Acts iv. 1—11.

1. What occurred while the apostles were speaking?
Who were the priests and captain of the Temple?
[*Priests* who offered sacrifice—*captain* of the temple guards.]
Who were the Sadducees?
[A *sect* of the Jews, who believed that the soul dies with the body; and that there are no future rewards and punishments.]

2. What grieved them?
What did they *teach* that grieved them?
What did they *preach* that also grieved them?
3. What did they do with Peter and John?
[In *hold*—in prison.]
When was it that Peter and John were in the Temple?
[They had been preaching from nine o'clock until even.]
4. What did many do?
How many believed?
Were these in addition to the three thousand on the Day of Pentecost?
5, 6. What happened the next day?
Who were the elders, rulers and scribes?
Who were Anna and Caiaphas?
Who were John and Alexander?
7. Did they bring the apostles before them?
[John xvi. 2.]
What did they ask them?
Did they admit the miracle done by them?
8. What did Peter say?
With what was he filled?
What promise had our Lord given them about *speaking* at such times?
[Matthew x. 19, 20; Luke xii. 12.]
9. Did the apostles shrink from examination?
[*Impotent*—infirm.]
10. What was known to them and all the Jews in Jerusalem?
In whose name was the miracle done?
Does the name stand for the person of Christ?
11. What figure is used to represent Christ?
To what Scripture does he refer?
[Psalms cxviii. 22; Isaiah xxviii. 16.]

Who were the builders, and of what?
What is meant by Head of the corner?
12. Is there salvation in any other name?
Where is the name of Christ to be found?
Where is his person?
What is meant by salvation?
13. What did the people see in Peter and John?
What made them so bold?
Was Peter always so?
What did they perceive?
Were the apostles educated men?
Of what did they take knowledge?
14. Was the healed man with them?
What effect had this upon them?
What evidence does this give of their sincerity?
15. What did they command the apostles to do?
What was the council?
Did they confer together?
16. What did the council say among themselves?
Did they acknowledge that the miracle was done?
Could they deny it?
[Acts iii. 9, 10.]
17. What were they afraid of?
Did they wish to stop the report of it?
18. Did they call the apostles again to them?
What did they command them?
19. What was the answer of Peter and John?
Ought we not to obey God rather than men?
Should we not be careful to know first that we are right?
20. Were the apostles witnesses?
Of what did they speak?
21. What did they do?

Why did they let them go?
Was the ruler afraid of the people?
[Luke xx. 6; Acts v. 26.]
22. How old was the man when healed?
Why does this fact occasion their admiration?
What may we learn from the conduct of the apostles?
[To do always what we believe will please God, no matter what we may suffer by it.]

LESSON XI.

Peter and John go to their own Company—They Pray to God—All are filled with the Holy Spirit.

Acts iv. 23—37.

23. What did the apostles do after their trial?
[Acts i. 13—15.]
24, 25, 26. When the apostles heard the report of the trial were they alarmed?
How did they pray to God?
Where may we find those words?
And by whom?
[Compare 2 Kings xix. 15; Psalm ii. 1, 2.]
27, 28. How was this fulfilled?
Who were the *heathen* that raged?
[*Heathen*—Pilate and the Roman soldiers.]
What *people* imagined vain things?
What kings set themselves against God's anointed?
[Herod and Pontius Pilate.]

What *rulers* were gathered together?

[The Chief Priests and elders.]

How were they gathered against the Lord and against his Christ?

Why were these plans vain and foolish?

[God overruled them for good.]

Have we here an exact fulfillment of prophecy?

What should it teach us?

29. Did the disciples pray for the destruction of their enemies?

30. In what way did they seek for aid?

31. Did God hear their prayer?

In what way?

What do we learn of the earthquake?

[The miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit were accompanied by outward signs; no impostor can counterfeit. See also Acts ii 2—4.]

What effect did it have on the apostles?

32. What is said of the multitude?

Was the Church then united?

What did no one among them say?

What is meant by all things *common?*

[They shared alike their possessions.]

33. What is meant by giving their witness with great *power?*

[They *carried* conviction to the mind and proved the resurrection by signal miracles.]

What rested on them all?

34. Did any of them want for support?

What signal act of benevolence is spoken of?

35. At whose feet did they lay it?

How was it used?

36. What is said of Barnabas?

Was he a priest?

Where is Cyprus?
Did Barnabas become an evangelist?
37. What did he do with the price of his land?
What should we learn from this lesson?

LESSON XII.

Ananias and Sapphira—Their Hypocrisy and Punishment.

Acts v. 1—11.

What is said of Ananias and his wife?
2. Did he bring the whole price of the lands?
At whose feet was it laid?
Was his wife privy to it?
3. What did Peter say to Ananias?
What sin does he charge him with?
Who filled his heart to commit it?
Against whom was it committed?
How was it "a lie to the Holy Spirit"?
[The Holy Spirit, in the minds of the apostles.]
4. Was Ananias required to sell his property?
After he had sold it, was it not at his disposal?
In what did his sin consist?
What did they expect to get by their hypocrisy?
[Support out of the common stock, and fame for their liberality.]
Where was this sin conceived?
To whom specially had they lied?
5. What happened, when hearing these words?
What is meant by "giving up the ghost"?
What effect had his death on others?
6. What is said of the young men?

7. What occurred soon after?
Had she known what had befallen her husband?
8. What did Peter ask her?
Did he state the sum?
What was her answer?
Was she not guilty of the same sin as her husband?
9. What did Peter blame her for?
How *tempt* the Spirit of the Lord?
What did Peter say to her?
10. What was the effect of his sentence?
What did the young men do?
11. How did their judgment affect the Church and all who heard of them?
What lesson of warning should we learn from these examples?
Why was this sin punished so promptly and rigorously?

[It was in itself a great sin. It was the first of the kind committed. It would be a warning to all.]

LESSON XIII.

Many Miracles—Apostles put in Prison—Their Deliverance.

Acts v. 12—23.

12. What were done by the hands of the apostles?
Where were the disciples at this time?

[*Solomon's Porch.* A large portico east of the Temple.]

Were they still united?

13. What is meant by "the rest"?

[Probably those who, like Ananias and Sapphira, may have been tempted to deceive.]

What did the people do?

14. What is said of believers?

[*Added to the Lord*, by repentance and baptism.]

Were both sexes added to HIM?

15. Who did the people bring before the apostles?

Was there any thing in the mere *shadow* of Peter to heal them?

16. What is said of the multitude of the surrounding cities?

What is the difference between the sick and those *vexed* with unclean spirits?

Were they all healed?

17. What effect did these conversions and miracles have on the minds of the Senate that had threatened the apostles?

What was the sect of the Sadducees?

18. What did the Court do?

19. Were they delivered from prison, and by whom?

20. What did the angel charge them?

Where were they to stand, and what to speak?

[The Sadducees denied a future life. On this subject he charged the apostles to speak. John vi. 68: xx. 31.]

21. Did the apostles obey?

If they had been deceivers, would they not have fled, though thus charged?

What did the High Priest and Senate do?

Did they still think that the apostles were in prison?

22. When the officers reached the prison, what then?

23. What report did they bring from the prison to the Court?

What should this great deliverance teach us?

Is there any thing too strong for God?

Are not angels ministering spirits for the heirs of salvation?

[See Hebrews i. 14; Genesis xix. 15; Psalms xxxiv. 7.]

LESSON XIV.

All the Apostles brought before the Court—They Preached Forgiveness to them, through Christ.

Acts v. 24—42.

24. Who were alarmed at the release of the apostles?

Of what were they in doubt?

Who was the Chief Priest?

Who was the Captain of the Temple?

25. How did they find out where the apostles were?

What did he tell them?

26. What did the Captain and officers do?

Did they treat the prisoners kindly?

What restrained them?

27. Where did they bring them?

Who spoke to them?

28. What did the High Priest say to them?

What was the cause of his alarm and that of the Court?

What is meant by the last expression?

How had they filled Jerusalem with the doctrine?

29. What was the answer of Peter and the other apostle?

Is not Peter prominent in these answers?

What contrast is implied in the last part of this verse?

Is not the principle equally good now?

30. Who was the God of their fathers?

What had HE done for Jesus?

Was crucifixion practiced among the Jews?

Do you notice how often the apostle refers to the resurrection of Christ?

31. How had God exalted Jesus?

What is meant by his right hand?

What is the office of Christ as a Prince?

What his office as a Saviour?

For what is he exalted?

How does he give repentance?

How does he give remission of sins?

[By giving them the Gospel and the offer of pardon.]

32. Who were witnesses of these things?

What "things" were they witnesses of?

Who else was a witness for Christ?

[John xv. 26, 27; 1 John v. 6.]

To whom does God give his Spirit?

33. What effect did this speech have on them?

What is meant by "cut to the heart"?

[They were exasperated.]

What did they do?

34. Who stood up in the Council?

Was he a temperate man?

To what sect did he belong?

His name?

His office?
[Acts xxii. 3.]
His standing?
What did he command?
35. Was he shocked at their rage?
What warning does he give them?
36. What period is included in "these days"?
When did Theudas rise up?
[Before Christ. He tried to persuade the people that he was the Messiah.]
What did he boast?
Had he many followers?
What became of him and them?
What does Jesus say of these characters?
[John x. 1—8.]
37. What other impostor rose up?
In what days?
[Luke ii. 1—5.]
What followed?
38. What advice did Gamaliel give?
Why would it come to nought, if of men?
Was not the counsel good?
39. What else did he say?
Did he not believe that it was of God?
Is it not a great sin to fight against God?
40. How was his advice received?
What did they to the apostles?
Did the Saviour forewarn them of this?
[Matthew xxiii. 34, 35.]
What did they forbid them to do?
41. What were the feelings of the apostles?
42. What did they do daily?
[They taught out of the prophets, and proclaimed that Jesus was the Christ.]
What is the difference between teaching and preaching?

LESSON XV.

Seven Deacons Appointed to Assist the Apostles — Stephen Disputes with Wisdom and Power.

Acts vi. 1—15.

1. What days are referred to?
Was the number of the disciples increased? R
What then arose?
Who were the *Grecians* and *Hebrews?*
[The *Grecians*, Jews born in foreign countries. *Hebrews*, Jews born in their own land.]
What was the cause of difference?
What their daily ministrations?
What should we learn from this early dispute?
2. What did the twelve do?
What did they say to the disciples?
What is meant by leaving the word of God?
What by serving tables?
3. What did they tell the disciples to do?
What kind of men must they be?
Who was to choose them?
Who was to *appoint* them?
4. What did the apostles wish to give themselves to?
5. Were the disciples pleased with this?
Who did they choose?
What is afterward said of Stephen and Philip?
Did they select both *Hebrews* and *Grecians?*
6. Before whom did they place them?
Who prayed?
Who laid hands on them?
7. Did the work of conversion go on?

What is said of the priests?
Did they lead or follow in obedience?
What is meant by obedience to the faith?
What is "the faith"?
[The Gospel—called *the faith*. Galatians i. 23.]
8. What is said of Stephen?
How was he full of faith?
What is meant by *power?*
[The *power* of working miracles.]
9. What is a synagogue?
[A Jewish place of worship—there were many in Jerusalem.]
Were these also enemies of Christ?
What were the Libertines?
[Jews who had been slaves at Rome—now free. They had a synagogue at Jerusalem.]
Who else are spoken of?
10. What is said of Stephen's preaching?
[Matthew x. 20; Luke xxi. 15.]
11. What did these disputers do?
[*Suborned men.* Hired them to swear falsely.]
12. Did they influence others?
What did they do to Stephen?
13. Did these witnesses testify?
What was the holy place?
What was the Law?
14. What did they charge him of saying?
Had Jesus foretold the destruction of Jerusalem?
Was Jesus in *person* to destroy it?
By whom was it to be done?
What is meant by *the customs?*
15. What did the Council see?

Do you remember any appearance like this before?

[Exodus xxxiv. 33—35; Matthew xvii. 2.]

LESSON XVI.

Stephen's Answer.

Acts vii. 1—16.

1. What did the High Priest ask Stephen?
What "things" did he refer to?
[The things chapter vi. 13, 14.]
2. To whom did Stephen reply?
Did he deny these accusations?
[No: he explained how the Temple would be destroyed and the worship changed, as predicted by the Saviour.]
Where was Abraham when God appeared to him?
[Genesis xi. 31, 32; xii. 1.]
Was this before the Law was given?
3. What did God command Abraham?
What was his country?
Who were his kindred?
Were they idolaters?
To what land was he required to go?
Were they also idolaters?
What does Paul say of this?
[Heb. xi. 8, 9.]
4. Did Abraham obey?
When his father was dead what did he do?
Who was his father?
What does "this land" refer to?
5. Had Abraham any possession in this land?

Did he promise to give him any of it?

[See Genesis xxiii.]

Had Abraham then any child?

Did not Abraham and his seed possess this land?

[*To him—even* to his seed. See verse 6.]

6. Where did God say his seed should dwell?

What was this "strange land"?

How were they to be treated?

For what space of time?

[*Four hundred years.* A round sum, and not a precise one. The whole period of the sojourning of Abraham and his seed, from the first promise to Abraham until the Exodus was four hundred and thirty years; two hundred and fifteen before the descent into Egypt, and two hundred and fifteen years in Egypt. Galatians iii. 17.]

7. What is meant by *judging?*

What nation is referred to?

Did God punish the Egyptians?

After which when were the Israelites to return?

Where were the Jews to serve God?

How *serve* him?

8. What covenant did he give him?

[See Genesis xvii. 9, 10.]

What was it a sign and seal of to Abraham?

[Romans iv. 11.]

Was circumcision continued in the Christian Church?

Who were the twelve patriarchs?

9. What did the patriarchs do to Joseph?

What *moved* them?

How was God with him?

10. What did God do for him?

What did he *give* him?
What did he *make* him?
11. What happened in Egypt and Canaan?
12. What did Jacob hear?
What did he do?
13. What occurred the second time they met?
14. What did Joseph do?
How many did Jacob's family number?
[Genesis xlvi. 27, It is said threescore and ten. Stephen adds Joseph's five grandsons of Ephraim and Manasseh, which makes threescore and fifteen.]
15. What did Jacob then do?
Did he die there?
16. What is said of Jacob and his twelve sons?
Where may you read a full account of this?
[Genesis xlix. 33; Exodus i. 6; xiii. 19; Joshua xxiv. 32.]

LESSON XVII.

God raised up Moses to fulfill the Promise made to Abraham.

Acts vii. 17—33.

17. How did Stephen continue his address?
At what time did the Israelites multiply?
Was their increase unusual?
18. What other king arose?
What is meant by not knowing Joseph?
19. What did this king do?
What did the Israelites do?
20. Who was born at this time?
What is said of his person?

How long was he kept secretly in his father's house?

21. Was he at length exposed?

Who took him up?

How did she take care of him?

22. Was Moses an educated man?

In what did he excel?

What is said of him?

23. What was his age when he began to inquire about his brethren?

Who put it into his heart?

24. What now attracted his attention?

What did he do?

25. What did he suppose?

Was it merely in anger that he smote the Egyptian?

Did they understand him?

26. What happened the next day?

What were they doing?

Does he seek to reconcile them?

How did he address them?

Were these Israelites?

27. What did the man do who was in the wrong?

Did Moses profess to be a ruler or a peacemaker?

28. What did one of them ask him?

29. What effect had this upon Moses?

Where did he go?

How?

How many sons did he beget there?

Who was his wife?

What did he do?

[Exodus iii.]

30. When forty years expired what happened?

And where?
What did he see?
31. What effect did it have on him
What voice did he hear?
32. What did the voice say?
How did this affect Moses?
33. What did the Lord say to him?
Why did he say it?
34. Why does he repeat these words?
What did God hear?
Did he come down?
For what purpose?
What did he say to Moses?

LESSON XVIII.

The Speech of Stephen—continued.

Acts vii. 35.

35. What is said of this Moses?
To whom did Moses refer?
What did God do by him whom they rejected?
What seems to be implied in this?
36. Out of what did Moses bring them?
What sign did he show them?
Where?
How long?
37. Why did he thus speak of Moses?
What prophet is thus spoken of?
What points of resemblance between Moses and Christ?
Can you enumerate them as found in this chapter?
38. To what Church does he refer?

Was this the Christian Church?
Who was the angel that spoke to Moses?
What were the lively oracles?
Are Christ's words living words?
39. Did the Israelites obey Moses.
How did they treat him?
What did they do in their hearts?
40. What did they say to Aaron?
Who was Aaron?
Was not this very wicked?
41. What did they make?
What days are referred to?
Did they intend to worship the idol?
Did they rejoice in it?
42, 43. What now is said of God?
What is meant by the host of heaven?
Is this spoken of by any prophet?
[Amos v. 25.]
Did the Israelites practice idolatry?
How did God punish them?
44. What is said of the Tabernacle?
Why was it a witness?
[It contained the testimony on two tables of stone.]
After what fashion was it made?
Was it shown to Moses?
45. Was the Tabernacle brought into the land of Canaan?
Who was the person called JESUS in this verse?
[*Jesus* here means Joshua—a saviour. Hebrews iv. 8.]
What Gentiles are referred to?
What did God with these Gentiles?
Unto what days?
46. Was David held in favor with God?

What did he desire to do?

[*To find*—to found a tabernacle—a temple.]

47. Who built him a house?

Why did not David build the Temple?

[1 Chronicles xxii. 7, 8.]

48. Did God need temples, as his dwelling?

Why does Stephen thus speak?

[To show that God does not need a house to dwell in as idols—and to rebuke the Jews for their superstitious love for sacred places.]

49, 50. What does he quote?

[Isaiah lxvi. 1.]

What should we learn from this?

What is now God's temple?

[1 Corinthians iii. 10—17.]

Did the language of Stephen design to cast reproach on the Temple?

LESSON XIX.

Stephen's Speech—concluded.

Acts vii. 51—60.

51. Why were the Jews called by Stephen stiff-necked?

Why uncircumcised in heart and ears?

Did they resist the Holy Spirit?

How?

In what way did their fathers resist him?

[Nehemiah ix. 30; 2 Chronicles xxxvi. 15, 16.]

How may we resist him?

52. How did they use the prophets?

Did they slay any of them?
Who is the JUST ONE?
How did the Jews treat him?
Had they not acted toward him as the fathers did toward the prophets?
53. How had their fathers receive the Law?
[By the *disposition of angels*—ministry of angels.]
Did they keep the Law?
54. To whom does Stephen refer?
Why were they cut to the heart?
How did they show it?
Was *this* repentance?
55. Of what was Stephen full?
What did he now see?
Was Jesus *now* standing, and where?
[It is said that Jesus *sat down* on the right hand of God. At this time he seems to have arisen to look upon that sight.]
56. What else does he see?
57. What did the Council do?
58. What did they do to Stephen?
How did they kill him?
Who held the clothes of the witnesses?
[Acts xxii. 20.]
59. What did Stephen do as they were stoning him?
To whom was this prayer made?
[To the Lord Jesus.]
To whom did he commend his spirit?
Does not this show that the spirit survives the death of the body?
60. In what manner did he pray?
Was it an audible voice?
For what did he pray?
What is said of him?

LESSON XX.

The Burial of Stephen—Preaching of Philip.

Acts viii. 1—12.

1. What is said of Saul?
[See Acts xxii. 20.]
What now took place?
What is said in reference to the Church?
Was this the first persecution of the Church?
Where did the disciples go?
Who remained in Jerusalem?
Where is Judea and Samaria?
What were the charges brought against them?
[See Acts vi. 11—14.]
Is the Jerusalem Church the mother of all true churches?
[See Galatians iv. 26.]
2. What did devout men do?
How did they show their affection for him?
3. What is said of Saul?
How did he act toward the disciples?
[See Acts xxvi. 10, 11.]
4. What was the effect of this persecution?
Was it not counted for good?
Did they all preach the word?
[They reported the great facts of the Gospel.]
5. Where did Philip go?
What did he preach to them?
Was Philip an apostle or evangelist?
6. What is said of the people?
What is meant by giving heed?
Was it pretty general?

To what did they give heed?
What did they hear?
What did they see?
How does faith come?
[See Romans x. 14—17.]
7. What were the miracles he did?
8. What was the effect of this?
9. What is said of a certain man in that city?
What is sorcery?
[Cunning tricks, to deceive.]
Did he *bewitch* or astonish the people?
Why?
10. How did he gain such influence over them?
Have we many examples of the same class?
11. Had they long regarded him?
On what account?
12. How were they set free from his influence?
What "things" did Philip preach?
What is meant by the Kingdom of God?
What, by the name of Christ?
What did they believe?
When they believed, what did they do?
Were both sexes baptized?
What is implied by "*when*" they believed?
[In all cases of baptism recorded in the Acts, a prompt obedience is spoken of.]

LESSON XXI.

Simon Magus—Peter and John.

Acts viii. 13—25.

13. What is said of Simon then?
What did Simon believe?
Did "the things" he believed affect his heart?

Was he baptized?
What then did he do?
What most engrossed his attention?
What influenced him to be baptized?
Should wicked acts cast discredit upon the ordinance of baptism?
14. When the apostles heard what had been done in Samaria, what did they do?
Whom did they send?
Why Peter and John?
If Peter had been *chief*, would he not have gone without being sent?
15. When come, what did they do?
Why is it said *come down?*
[Matthew xx. 18; John vii. 8.]
Had they not as disciples received the Holy Spirit?
Why were these miraculous gifts necessary
16. What had not as yet *fallen* upon them?
Why is the word *fallen* used?
Into what had they been baptized?
17. What did the apostles do?
Why?
18. When *Simon* saw this what did he do?
19. What power did he seek?
Why did he desire it?
20. What was the reply of Peter?
Was Simon Magus in any danger?
What was the "gift of God" spoken of?
[See Acts x. 45, 46; xi. 15.]
21. What did Peter say to Simon Magus?
What matter?
What is meant by *lot* here?
[To him, as a wicked man, these gifts of the Spirit were not to be communicated, and if he had them he could not impart them to others.]

What is said of his heart?
22. What does Peter command him?
What wickedness is referred to?
Was it for this only he was to repent?
Does he call upon him to pray?
For what was he specially to pray?
[*The thought*, the device of his heart, in purchasing the power to impart the Holy Spirit.]
23. What did Peter perceive?
How could he perceive it?
What is meant by the gall of bitterness?
[To poison, pollute, embitter. See Deuteronomy xxix. 18, 19; Hebrews, xii. 15.]
What is meant by the *bond* of iniquity?
24. What did Simon request?
Why did he not pray for himself?
Did he wish to be forgiven, or to go unpunished?
25. What is meant by testifying?
What by preaching?
Whither did the apostles return?
Where else did they preach the Gospel?

LESSON XXII.

Conversion of the Eunuch of Ethiopia.

Acts viii. 26—40.

26. Who spoke to Philip?
Are angels often sent as ministers?
What did he command him?
Was he very specific in his directions?
Why?

Does the word *desert* refer to the way or to Gaza?

[*Gaza* is southwest of Canaan. Genesis x. 19.]

27. Did Philip obey?
Where is Ethiopia?
Did the road to that lie through Gaza?
Who was this Ethiopian?

[*Eunuch*—an officer under Candace.]

Of what country was she queen?
Were the Ethiopians idolaters?
How did this officer obtain the knowledge of the true God?
Why did he go to Jerusalem?
Did he hold a responsible place?
Would his conversion influence others?
28. Had he been to Jerusalem?
In what way was he returning?
What was he now doing?
Why was he now reading in Isaiah?
Had he not heard of the crucified Messiah?
29. Who now spoke to Philip?
What did he say?
Was he specific in his directions?
30. Was Philip prompt to obey?
What should this teach us?
Did he hear read any thing?
What question did he ask him?
Is it important that we *understand* the word?

[Matthew xiii. 19—23.]

31. What did the man say?
Is it good to have an infallible guide?
Are all teachers infallible?
What did he desire Philip to do?
32. What place of Scripture was he reading?

Was it by accident he read this Scripture?
Can you refer to the passage?
How was this prophecy fulfilled?
Why is he spoken of as a sheep and lamb?
What is said of him?
To whom does this Scripture refer?
33. In what way was his judgment taken away?
[He was deprived of a legal trial.]
What is the meaning of the term *generation?*
What is its meaning here?
What is "his generation"?
[Probably the wickedness of that nation which killed him.]
Was his life taken away by violence?
34. What did the Eunuch say?
35. What did Philip then do?
What is meant by preaching?
What is meant by preaching Jesus?
What was "the same Scripture" from which he preached?
36. As they were going on their way where did they come?
What is meant by a certain water?
What did the Eunuch say?
What suggested the idea of water to the eunuch?
[In preaching to him Jesus, Philip must have called his attention to baptism.]
How is baptism administered?
Is it the duty of believers to be baptized?
Were the apostles authorized to baptize any but believers?
[Mark xvi. 16.]
37. What did Philip say to him?
What is believing with all the heart?

Why is this necessary in order to be baptized?

What did the Eunuch answer?

Who at Cesarea Philippi confessed this?

What did Jesus say he would build on this?

[Matthew xvi. 16—18; 1 Cor. iii. 2.]

38. What did the Eunuch do?

What did both of them do?

When in the water what did Philip do?

What do you infer from these facts in regard to the proper action of baptism?

Do they not prove that the Eunuch was immersed?

39. After the baptism, what did they do?

Could they have come up out of the water unless they had gone into it?

What did the Spirit do with Philip?

[*Caught away.* If not a miracle it was an urgent suggestion.]

What is said of the nobleman?

Why did he rejoice?

40. Where was Philip found?

[Azotus, former Ashdod, 1 Samuel v. 2, 3, forty miles north of Gaza.[

In passing through, where did he preach?

What place did he come to?

Why was it called *Cesarea?*

[*Cesarea.* So called after Cesar, by Herod the Great, who rebuilt it.]

Did Philip remain there?

[Acts xxi. 8, 9.]

Did any of the Roman governors live there?

[See Acts xxiii. 33; xxv. 6—13.]

LESSON XXIII.

Conversion of Saul of Tarsus.

Acts ix. 1—9.

1. Who was Saul?
What is said before of him?
Was Saul still enraged against the disciples?
Had there been a previous persecution?
Were the disciples scattered abroad?
Who was the High Priest at this time?
How long was this since the Day of Pentecost?
2. What did Saul desire of the High Priest?
[*Letters.* Writs or warrants *of this way*, this belief.]
To what place?
Where was Damascus?
[*Damascus*, a large city in Syria, near the foot of Mount Lebanon. See also Genesis xv. 2.]
Was he enraged against both sexes?
Where did he wish to bring the disciples?
3. To what city was he journeying?
What shone around him?
From whence did this light come?
Is there any thing in the history of the Jews like it?
[Exodus xiii. 21, 22. Compare Matthew xvii. 1—5.]
At what time of the day was it?
Was it not a supernatural light?
What was it like?
[Acts xxvi. 13.]
4. What effect did it have on him?

Did he hear any thing?
Was it an audible voice?
What words were spoken?
In what way could Saul persecute Jesus?
[See Matthew xxv, 35—40.]
5. What did Saul say?
What answer did he receive?
What was it hard for him to do?
[Kick against the *goads*. See Judges iii. 31; 1 Samuel xiii. 21.]
Do not men injure themselves the most by persecuting Christians?
6. How was Saul affected?
What question did he ask?
Was not this question often asked?
[Luke iii. 10—14; Acts ii. 37; Acts xvi. 30.]
What does it imply?
Can a sinner be saved doing nothing?
What did the Law say?
What city?
Why did not the Lord himself tell him?
[He has his appointed men and means of instruction.]
7. What is said of the men who journeyed with Saul?
What made these speechless?
How do you reconcile this verse, and what is said, Acts xxii. 9?
[In Acts ix. 7, They heard a *sound*, but not the words distinctly. Jesus spoke in the Hebrew tongue. None but Saul may have understood it. In Acts xxii. 9, It means they did not understand the *words*. Paul did. Compare John xii. 28, 29.]

8. What did Saul do?
What is said of his eyes?
Why could he not see?
[See Acts xxii. 11.]
Will not a strong light thus affect the sight?
9. How long was he without sight?
In what state did he remain?
Was this sound and light designed for his conversion merely?
[They were designed to constitute him a witness for Christ and an apostle. See Acts xxvi. 16—20; 1 Corinthians ix. 1, 2; Galatians i. 16.]
Must any one, to be converted, hear a sound and see a light, as Saul?
May we not learn in the New Testament what we are to do to be saved?

LESSON XXIV.

Saul Restored to Sight, and Baptized.

Acts ix. 10—21.

10. What certain disciple was at this time in Damascus?
What is a disciple?
What appeared to him?
What did the Lord say to him?
What was his answer?
Was he not a Jewish convert?
11. What command was now given to Ananias?
Where was he to go?

What was the street called?

[This *street*, three miles long, running east and west, is still in Damascus.]

What house in this street was he to go to?

What was the name of him who lived in it?

For whom was he to inquire?

Why is he called Saul of Tarsus?

Where is Tarsus?

[Acts xxi. 39.]

What was Saul now doing?

Had he never prayed before?

To whom was he now praying?

Can an unbeliever pray?

12. What had Saul seen?

In what way?

Why was this vision shown to Saul?

Was it for his conversion?

Was it not for one special object in regard to his sight?

13. What did Ananias answer the Lord?

What had he heard of Saul?

14. What had Saul now with him?

What is meant by calling on thy name!

15. How did the Lord answer Ananias?

What is meant by Go thy way?

What was Saul now?

Why is he called a *chosen* vessel?

[John xv. 16.]

Were not all the apostles *vessels* of the Lord?

]2 Corinthians iv. 7.]

Why was Saul chosen?

How could he bear his name?

To whom should he bear his name?

[See Romans xi. 13; xv. 16; Galatians ii. 8.]

To any others?
[Acts xxiii. 23; xxvi. 32; xxvii. 24.]
Does he also preach to Israel?
Acts ix. 20—22; xiii. 46; xxviii. 17.]
16. What would the Lord *show* him?
[Acts xx. 23; 2 Timothy i. 11, 12.]
17. What did Ananias do?
What house did he enter?
What did he do for Saul?
How did he speak of him?
What was Saul to receive?
What is meant by being filled with the Holy Spirit?
18. What now happened!
Were these *literally* scales?
Was there any thing marvelous in this?
What did he now receive?
Was it immediately done?
What did Saul then do?
In what way was he baptized?
[See Romans vi. 3—5; Colossians ii. 12, 13.]
Why was he baptized?
[Acts xxii. 16.]
What did Saul receive?
Whom did he now associate with?
Where?
20. What did he do straightway?
What did he preach?
What is meant by preaching Christ?
What,—that Christ is the Son of God?
Where did he preach?
21. What effect did his preaching have?

LESSON XXV.

Paul goes to Arabia—Returns to Damascus—Visits Jerusalem.

Acts ix. 22—31.

22. What is meant by the increase of Saul's strength?
What effect had his preaching on the Jews?
What is meant by *confounding?*
Who did he prove was the Christ?
How did he prove this to the *Jews?*
23. What did the Jews seek counsel to do?
What time is indicated by *after many days?*
[Galatians i. 17, 18.[
24. Was this known to Saul?
25. By whom was Saul delivered out of their hands?
How was it done?
Is it not right to escape from persecution?
When is it right?
26. Where did Saul then go?
With whom did he wish to join?
Why were they afraid of him?
[See Galatians i. 18. Paul's visit to Jerusalem.]
27. What is said of Barnabas?
Who was he?
Why take him to the apostles?
To which of them?
[Galatians i. 18, 19.]
Why had they not heard of his conversion?
[Paul's absence from Damascus for three years may account for it.]

28. What is said of him now?
29. Did he preach in Jerusalem?
How did he preach?
In what name?
With whom did he dispute?
[The *Grecians*. Jews who spoke the Greek language.]
What did they attempt to do?
30. When the brethren knew this what did they do?
Who were the *brethren?*
How did they rescue Saul?
Where is Cesarea?
Where is Tarsus?
31. What is now said of the Churches?
In what countries had they rest?
Why?
What is meant by the Churches being *edified?*
Were all the Churches united?
What is a Church?
[A congregation of disciples, or Christians.]
How did they walk?
Were they happy?
What made them happy?
Did they increase?
[*Churches*. They were not different *branches* of the Church of Christ, not different names, as in modern times. They were all united—and therefore their increase.]

LESSON XXVI.

Peter Visits the Churches in Judea, Samaria, and Galilee.

Acts ix. 32—43.

32. Who was Peter?
Did he travel about to preach?
What particular place did he visit?
Who are meant by *saints?*
33. Who did Peter find there?
How long had he been ill?
What is the palsy?
34. What did Peter say to Eneas?
How could Jesus, *the Christ*, make him whole?
What command did Peter give?
Why *make his bed?*
[Matthew ix. 6; John v. 11, 12.]
Did he arise immediately?
Was not the cure perfect?
35. Was this known at Lydda or Tarsus?
What effect had this on them?
[*Turned* to the Lord. Believed and obeyed the Gospel.]
36. Where was Joppa?
[A seaport town, six miles from Lydda.]
Who dwelt there?
What was her name?
[*Tabitha*, her Hebrew name. *Dorcas*, the same name in Greek.]
What is said of this woman?
[*Good works, alms deeds.* Kind acts to others. See verse 39.]
37. What happened in those days?

Where did they lay her?
Are not sometimes the most useful taken away?
38. To whom did the disciples send?
How many did they send?
What did they desire?
39. Did Peter go?
Where did they bring him?
What did he do?
What is said of the widows?
[*Coats.* A kind of cloak, much worn in the East.]
40. What did Peter do?
Why did he put them forth?
[See Matthew ix. 25.]
Did he pray?
In what attitude?
What did he do then?
What were the effects?
41. What next did he do?
To whom did he present her?
42. Was this known?
What effect had it?
[See John xii. 11.]
43. Where did Peter remain?
With whom?

LESSON XXVII.

Conversion of the Gentiles — Peter Sent to Cornelius.

Acts x. 1—16.

1. What does this chapter introduce to our notice?

Had any Gentiles been received into the Christian Church?

Of what nation was Cornelius?
Where was Cesarea?
[On the Mediterranean shore a seaport of Palestine, twenty-five miles north of Joppa.]
What was the office of Cornelius?
Where was Peter at this time?
Why was he sent for?
[See Matthew xvi. 18, 19.]
What is a centurion?
[*Centurion*:—Captain of a hundred men; *Italian Band;* a regiment of Roman soldiers.]
2. What was the character of Cornelius?
What is meant by being devout?
Was he charitable?
Was he a praying man?
3. What did he see in vision?
At what hour?
Did the angel speak to him?
What did he say?
4. How did this affect Cornelius?
What did he say?
To whom?
What answer was given him?
What was his memorial before God?
5. What was Cornelius commanded to do?
Why was he so particular about the name?
With whom did he lodge?
What was his occupation?
His house, where?
Could the men be at any loss at finding Simon Peter?
What would Peter tell Cornelius?
7. When the angel departed, what then?
How many accompanied Cornelius?

Why was this soldier sent with the servants?
Was the communication to Cornelius private?
Did he relate to these men what had happened?
Where did Cornelius send them?
Why?
9. On the morrow what did Peter do?
At what hour?
Why go on the house top to pray?
10. What suddenly came upon him?
While the meal was preparing what happened to him?

[A *trance;* a sleep in which he had a vision.]

11. What did he see?
Why is it called a *vessel?*
What was its shape?
How was it knit?
Was it let down?
12. Were these clean or unclean creatures?
What is the distinction under the Law?
What did they represent?
13. What was said to Peter?
14. What answer did he give?
What is meant by *common* and *unclean?*

[See Leviticus xi. 2—27.]

15. As the Jews thought the Gentiles *common* and *unclean*, did not God design to show them that they were now to be received?
16. How often was the command repeated?
What became of the vessel?
What did this sign indicate?

LESSON XXVIII.

Peter Goes to Cornelius at Cesarea.

Acts x. 17—33.

17. Did Peter ponder upon these strange events?
What at that time happened?
Was there not some providence is this?
18. For whom did they ask?
19. What was Peter thinking on?
What did the Spirit say to him?
20. What did the Spirit tell Peter to do?
21. What did Peter do?
What did he say to the men?
22. What was their answer?
What did they say of Cornelius?
23. What now did Peter do?
What is meant by *lodged them?*
What did he do on the morrow?
Did any persons go with Peter?
Were they not disciples?
Did not the "brethren" frequently accompany the apostles?

[Acts xv. 24; 1 Corinthians xvi. 6—11.]

Were not these brethren *Jewish* converts?
24. Why did he take them with him?

[These were six converts from among the Jews. Peter took them with them as *witnesses*. Acts xi. 12.]

When did they reach Cesarea?
What did Cornelius do in the mean time?
Had he called together his neighbors?
Was not his example a good one?
25. Why did Cornelius fall at his feet?

What is meant by *worshiped him?*

[*Worshiped him.* It was not customary for Romans thus to show respect to men. He might have thought that Peter was an angel.]

26. What did Peter do?

Did not the words of Peter indicate the nature of the homage Cornelius was showing?

27. What did Peter do?

28. Was it unlawful for Jews to associate with Gentiles?

[See Leviticus xvii. 8, 9.]

Was this prejudice much felt?

[John iv. 9.]

What had God showed him?

In what way?

[Verses 11, 12; Acts xv. 8, 9.]

29. Was Peter prompt in coming to Cornelius?

Why does Peter ask this question of him?

Had he not been already informed?

[Verse 22.]

30. What reply was given by Cornelius?

When was the ninth hour?

Who had stood before him?

[Verse 3.]

31, 32. What did the *man* say?

33. Did Cornelius send for Peter quickly?

Had Peter done well in coming?

For what purpose had the people come together?

Was not the preparation of Cornelius a good one to hear the word of the Lord?

Would we not be more benefited by doing the same?

LESSON XXIX.

Peter's Address to Cornelius and Friends—Their Belief and Baptism.

Acts x. 34—48.

34. What is meant by a *respecter of persons?*
[James ii. 1—4; Ephesians vi. 9.]
Does this refer to moral character?
35. What does he say of men of *every nation?*
Are any *accepted* but through Jesus Christ?
Does not this afford some hope that good men of all nations may be saved?
Does it not show that the Gospel is sent for the benefit of all men?
36. What word is here spoken of?
By whom was peace preached?
How is Jesus Lord of all?
How does he continue to describe the word or message sent to the Children of Israel?
When did it begin?
When was it published?
After what?
What was the baptism preached by John?
38. Who anointed Jesus of Nazareth?
With what was he anointed?
When was he anointed?
[Matthew iii. 16, 17; John iii. 34.]
What is meant by being anointed with *power?*
What did he do?
Who was with him?
In what way?
39. What does Peter call himself and those who were with him?

Where did they see and know Jesus?
What did the Jews to him?
What is meant by *a tree?*
40. What did God do for Jesus?
Did he *show* him afterward?
How?
41. To whom did he show him?
Who were his chosen witnesses?
What did they do with him?
Could they have been mistaken in him?
Why did not God show him to all the people?
Was he not seen by many others?
[1 Corinthians xv. 5—8.]
Are not a few competent witnesses sufficient to establish any *matter of fact?*
Is not this the usual course in courts
Did not the apostles often refer to the resurrection of Christ?
42. What command did he give the apostles?
When did he give it?
[Matthew xxviii. 19, 20.]
What is meant by testifying?
For what was Jesus ordained?
What is meant by *the quick?*
Will Jesus be the Judge of the living and the dead?
[1 Thessalonians iv. 16, 17; 1 Corinthians xv. 52; Acts xvii. 31.]
43. Who had been witness also of him?
[See Genesis xlix. 10. Isaiah ix. 6, 7; Daniel ix. 24—27; Psalms xvi. cx., etc.]
What is meant by believing in him?
How does faith come?
What is the remission of sins?
Who shall receive it?

Through what name?
How in this name?
When?
44. When Peter was speaking, what happened?
What is meant by the Holy *Spirit falling on them?*

[See Acts ii. 1—4.]

On whom did he fall?

[*On all who heard.* In his miraculous gifts: for they spoke with *tongues*—many languages.]

Why did he fall on these?

[They not only *heard the word*, but they believed it. Acts xv. 7. This is the only case recorded in which the Holy Spirit in these gifts, was bestowed before Baptism, and was to Peter and others evidence of God's willingness to receive the Gentiles into the Church.]

What effect had this on those of the circumcision?
Who were these?
What actuated them?
46. How did they know that they had received the Holy Spirit?
What is it to speak with tongues?
Did they speak so that the *circumcised* could understand them?
What did Peter then answer?
Why is the word *answer* used?

[These miraculous gifts were like a *question* put to Peter and others, from God, respecting the reception of these Gentiles.]

47. What did Peter say?

Why does he use the words *forbid water?*

[To stop the cavils proceeding from Jewish prejudices.]

Why was water needed?

What had Cornelius and friends received?

Had others received any thing like it?

When?

[See Acts xi. 15; Acts ii. 1—6.]

Had any similar *gifts* been bestowed from the Day of Pentecost until then?

Was not this the Baptism of the Holy Spirit?

[See Acts xi. 15, 16, 17.]

48. What did he command them to do?

What is baptism?

In whose name to be administered?

Did the apostles usually baptize?

[1 Corinthians i. 14—17.]

Is it not probable that the six Jewish brethren were employed by Peter to baptize them?

What did they request Peter to do?

Does not this chapter show when, by whom, and how the Gospel was introduced among the Gentiles?

Is it not an important event?

Was not the Gospel to be preached among all nations?

LESSON XXX.

Peter Rehearses the Discourse and Events in Cesarea to the Church in Jerusalem.

Acts xi. 1—18.

1. Who were the brethren in Judea.

Which of the apostles were here?

Where was Judea?

In what direction was Cesarea?

Who are called Gentiles?

Why were they surprised that the Gentiles had received the word?

What is *the word* they received?

2. Why is it said that Peter *went* up to Jerusalem?

Who were the circumcision?

What did they do with Peter?

3. What charge did they bring against Peter?

Did they appeal to Jewish prejudices?

Ought they not to have first looked at the work he did?

4. How did Peter answer?

Did he relate from the beginning what had occurred?

What is meant by *expounding?*

[*Expounded by order;* set it forth in order.]

What was the purport of his *expounding?*

[See verses 5—17.]

11. How many brethren accompanied him?

Was it not prudent in Peter to have them with him?

14. What particular *words* did Peter tell Cornelius?

How can *words* save men?

Who were to be saved by them?

15. What happened as he began to speak?

What is meant by the Spirit falling on them?

What is meant by the *beginning?*

Had any thing like this occurred from the *beginning* until the time now referred to?

16. What did Peter *then* remember?

Is any mention made *here* of Baptism in fire?

17. What was the *like gift* spoken of?
Was not the reason a good one that Peter gave for receiving the Gentiles?
18. When they heard these things, what then?
What is meant by *glorifying* God?
What did they now say?
What is repentance?
What is *repentance unto life?*
What is the *life* spoken of?
How did God *grant* this?
[It was the offer of *life*, or salvation, upon their faith, repentance and baptism.]

LESSON XXXI.

The Gospel at Antioch—Famine in the Days of Claudius Cesar.

Acts xi. 19—30.

19. Who were scattered abroad?
On what account where they scattered?
Where did they go?
[*Phenicia*, north of Palestine, on the Mediterranean. Tyre and Sidon are there. *Cyprus*, a large island in the Mediterranean. *Antioch*, in Syria, on the Orontes, supposed to be the third in importance in the Roman Empire.]
To whom did they preach the word?
Why to the *Jews only?*
20. Of what places were some of them?
Where was *Cyprus?*
Where was *Cyrene?*
Whom were these *Grecians?*
[Jews who spoke the Greek language.]

21. What is meant by the *house of the Lord?*
What effect *had* this upon them?
What is meant by believing?
What is meant by *turning to the Lord?*
Are both necessary for salvation?
22. What are meant by *tidings?*
To whom did these tidings come?
Why at Jerusalem?
Who did the Church at Jerusalem send forth?
Why did they send Barnabas?
[See Acts iv. 36, 37.]
Where was he sent?
23. When he had come to Antioch what did he see?
How could he see the *grace of God?*
What effect had it on him?
What did he do to them?
What is the difference between preaching and *exhorting?*
What is meant by *purpose of heart?*
What by *cleaving to the Lord?*
24. What made him a good man?
Of what was he full?
Are both needed to make a good preacher?
What effect had his preaching on the people?
What is meant by being *added to the Lord?*
25. What did Barnabas now do?
Why did he seek for *Paul?*
26. When he had found him what did he do?
How long did they assemble with the Church in Antioch?
What did they do to the people?
Did the apostles often preach in cities and stay in them?
What were the disciples called in Antioch?

Why were they called *Christians?*
Are they called by this name anywhere else?
[Acts xxvi. 28; 1 Peter iv. 16.]
By whom were they called Christians?
What had they been called previous to this?
[*Nazarenes, disciples, believers, the saints, those that called on his name.*]
Should we glory in the name *Christian?*
27. Who came in those days to Antioch?
What is meant by *prophets?*
28. Which of them is mentioned by name?
By what influence did he speak?
What did he predict?
What is a *dearth?*
What is meant by *throughout all the world?*
[*All the lands*—particularly Judea. Josephus speaks of this famine.]
In whose day would this happen?
[*Claudius Cesar*, a Roman emperor.]
29. What proof did the Christians give of their love?
On what principle did they give?
Did all Christians give something?
For what purpose did they contribute?
What should this teach us?
30. By whom did they send their favors?
To whom?
Was this Paul's second visit to Jerusalem?

LESSON XXXII.

Persecution of Herod Agrippa—James the Brother of John Slain.

Acts xii. 1—11.

1. What time is here referred to?
What Herod was this?
[He was grandson of Herod the Great and King of Judea. Josephus' Antiquities, book xix. chapter v. section 1.]
What did he do?
What is meant by *certain* of the Church?
2. What person of note did he kill?
Whose son was this James?
[Matthew iv. 21.]
Had he a brother?
What other apostle by the name of James is spoken of?
[Matthew x. 2, 3.]
3. What moved him to *proceed* further in this persecution?
Why did he wish to please the Jews?
Whom did he now *take?*
What days were these?
[Exodus xii. 15—18.]
4. What did he do to Peter?
Where did he put him?
How many soldiers did he place to guard him?
[*Four quaternions:* four bands of four each.]
What time is meant by *Easter?*
[The Passover.]

Why did the translators use the term *Easter?*

[Because *Easter* was a festival of the *Established* Church.]

What is meant by *bringing him forth to the people?*

5. Where was Peter kept?

What did the Church do in the mean time?

Did they pray earnestly for him?

Should we not follow their example?

6. Where was Peter when Herod would have brought him forth?

What was he doing?

What does his *sleeping* indicate?

How was he guarded and bound?

What other precautions were used?

7. Who came upon him?

What is said of a light?

Was not this an answer to prayer?

What did the angel do?

What was the effect?

8. What did the angel tell Peter to do?

Was he minute in his directions?

Did he show no fear of being discovered?

Did he show no wish to fly in haste

9. Did Peter go out and follow him?

Did he know what was done for him?

[*Wist not;* perceived not.]

What is a vision?

10. What is the first and second *ward?*

When they had passed them, where did they come?

Where did this gate lead?

Was not the prison outside the city?

How did the gate open?

What is meant by *his own accord?*

What did they pass through?
Did the angel leave him then?
Why?
11. What is said of Peter now?
What did he say?
Did he certainly know that the Lord had delivered him?
By whom was it expected?
What is meant by *expectation?*
May not God send his people aid without their knowing how?

LESSON XXXIII.

Peter Goes to the House of Mary and shows himself there.

Acts xii. 12—25.

12. When Peter had considered the matter, what did he do?
Who was this Mary?
Who was John Mark?
[The Evangelist, who wrote the book bearing his name.]
Who met at the house of Mary?
In what did they meet?
13. Who knocked at the door of the gate?
What took place then?
14. Did she know the voice of Peter?
Did she open the gate?
Why did she not?
What made her glad?
15. What did the Christians think of her?
What did she affirm?

What did they say?
[*It is his angel.* Matthew xviii. 10.]
16. What did Peter continue to do?
Did they open the door?
How were they affected in seeing him?
17. What did he do?
Why observe this caution?
What did he declare to them?
What did he tell them to do?
Who was this James?
[Matthew x. 2; Acts i. 13.]
What brethren were these?
What did Peter then do?
18. What effect had this on the soldiers?
Why should it so affect them?
19. What did Herod do?
What is meant by *examining* the keepers?
[*Examine the keepers*, by scourging.]
What else did he do to them?
Was it Herod or Peter who went to Cesarea?
[*Herod.*]
Where was Cesarea?
20. With whom was Herod displeased?
Where was Tyre and Sidon?
How did they try to pacify him?
[*Chamberlain.* One who had charge of the king's bed-chamber.]
Why so anxious to secure peace?
21. What did Herod do on a "set day?"
Did he display any pomp and pride?
22. How did the Tyrians act on this occasion?
Did they not act wickedly?
Was not Herod a Jew?
[He knew it was sinful to receive such adulation and praise.]

23. What did the angel of the Lord do?
]See 2 Samuel xxiv. 16.]
Why was he smitten?
[*The Glory.* He only is to be worshiped.]
What happened to Herod?
24. What effect did these things have on the Church?
How can the word of God *grow?*
25. Where had Paul and Barnabas been?
Where did they return?
What *ministry* is referred to?
[Chapter xi. 30.]
Whom did they take with them?

LESSON XXXIV.

Paul and Barnabas—A special mission to the Gentiles—Elymas, the Sorcerer.

Acts xiii. 1—13.

1. What prophets and teachers at this time were in Antioch?
[*Prophets and Teachers;* inspired ministers.]
How long did God inspire men in this extraordinary way?
[We do not think beyond John, the last of the Apostles; gifts, tongues, &c., would cease. 1 Cor. xiii. 8—10; Eph. iv. 8—13.]
2. What directions were given by the Holy Spirit?
In what were they engaged at this time?
To what special work were they called?
3. What did they do before they were sent away?

Who laid hands on them?

Should we not follow their example in every serious work?

4. Who sent them forth?

To what place were they sent?

[*Seleucia*, a city of Syria, on the Mediterranean coast.]

Where did they go from Seleucia?

[*Cyprus*, a large island in the Mediterranean.]

5. Where did they first land?

[*Salamis*, a famous city east end of Cyprus. *Paphos*, at the west end.]

What did they preach?

Where did they preach?

Who was their attendant minister?

6. How far did they go on this island preaching?

[*Paphos;* at present called Baffo.]

Whom did they find there?

[*A sorcerer and false prophet;* a magician like Simon Magus. Acts viii.]

7. With whom did this false prophet stay?

What kind of a man was Paulus?

Whom did he send for, and for what?

8. In what way did the false prophet treat the Apostles?

What did he wish to do?

[*Elymas*, an Arabic word which means a *magician.*]

What is meant by the faith?

9. What other name had Saul?

[*Called Paul:* one a Jewish, the other a Roman name.]

With whom or what was Paul filled?

10. How did he now act?
What did he say to the sorcerer?
Whose child did he call Elymas?
Of what was he an enemy?
[*All righteousness:* not unlike the so-called Spiritualists of our day.]
What did Elymas seek to pervert?
[*Cease to pervert;* to turn away from the truth; to misinterpret. Ps. cxxv. 5; Isa. lix. 8.]
11. Who had now taken him in hand?
[*The hand of the Lord.* See Exo. ix. 3.]
What was to be his punishment?
[*Thou shalt be blind.* He had tried to blind the minds of others and he was himself afflicted with *blindness.*]
Did it so happen to him?
What was he compelled to do?
12. What effect was produced on the mind of the Governor?
Was this blindness miraculous?
[It was. It was designed to give authority to Paul as a messenger of God.]
How did faith originate in the mind of the Governor?
At what was he astonished?
[*At the doctrine;* when he saw with what *power* it was attested.]
13. Where did he and his company sail to from Paphos?
[*Perga, in Pamphylia,* famous for a temple of the idol goddess Diana.]
Who departed from them at this time?
[*John* Mark; Paul was not pleased with his conduct, and once afterwards would not

allow Mark to go with him. It was the occasion of some difficulty between Barnabas and Paul. Acts xv. 37—39.]

To what place did John [Mark] return?

[Examine the *map* on the Acts and other Books of the New Testament for all those places.]

LESSON XXXV.

Paul and Barnabas go from Perga to Antioch, in Pisidia.

Acts xiii. 14—25.

14. What Antioch was this?

[There are two Antiochs spoken of; one in Syria and the other in Pisidia.]

Into what did they enter in Antioch?

On what day?

On what day of the week did the Jews keep the Sabbath?

[On the *seventh* day. Exo. xxxi. 15. Christians observe the *first* day of the week. Acts xx. 7; 1 Cor. xvi. 2. It is the day of the resurrection of Christ. Matt. xxviii. 1.

15. What was the first thing done in the synagogue?

[*The reading, etc.* The law and the prophets were read in their synagogues, and occasional exhortation, etc. Luke iv. 19, 20.]

What request was made to the apostles?

16. Did Paul embrace this opportunity?

[*Stood up.* It was customary to teach sitting down.]

To whom did Paul speak?

17. How did he begin his address?

How came Israel to be God's people?

What did God do for them in Egypt?

[*Exalted them:* raised them up from slavery. *With a high arm:* great power, signs, and wonders.]

18. How long were they in the wilderness?

19. Whom did God remove to favor Israel?

How was their land divided?

[See Josh. xiv.]

20. What kind of rulers did he give them?

About how long did the Judges rule?

In what Book of the Old Testament have we an account of this?

Can you name some of them and their acts?

What prophet is spoken of?

21. What did Israel desire?

Who was he?

What his history and end?

How long did he reign?

22. Who was raised up in his stead?

What testimony did God give in behalf of David?

How was David after God's own heart?

[*Compared with Saul;* Saul did as he pleased. David ruled in the fear of God.]

23. Of whose seed did God raise up a Saviour?

[*Seed.* his offspring or children.]

Is Jesus that Saviour?

24. When and by whom was our Saviour first publicly made known?

[See Matt. iii. 16, 17.]

To whom did John preach?

Why is it called the baptism of repentance?

[The Jews were not only called to a new life, but to begin it by repentance.]

25. What is meant by John fulfilling his course?

What testimony did he give to Jesus?

What resemblance is there between the speeches of Paul and Stephen?

[The facts referred to are the same, but the design of the speakers different.]

LESSON XXXVI.

Paul continues his discourse in the Synagogue.

Acts xiii. 26—42.

26. To whom did the apostle speak?

[*Stock;* family of Abraham. *Fear God*—and others, perhaps the Gentiles.]

What was sent to them?

[See also v. 38.]

27. Why did they of Jerusalem and their rulers condemn our Lord?

[*The voices of the prophets;* words of the prophets.]

Did they read the prophets? how often?

What had they done as to the prophecies?

28. Was Jesus innocent of their charges?

Yet what did the Jews do?

29. What did they do unknowingly to Christ?

What is their last act?

[*Laid him, &c.* Joseph, a secret disciple, buried our Lord.]

30. What fact does the apostle now state?

Was Jesus seen after his resurrection alive?

31. Who saw him?

Who were the Lord's witnesses?

[See 1 Cor. xv. 14—17.]

32. What did the apostle declare to them? What promise did he refer to?

[See Gen. iii. 15; xii. 3; and xxii. 6; Rom. iv. 13; Gal. iii. 16.]

33. How was the promise fulfilled?

[The resurrection of Jesus proved that all that had been said of him was true, and that he was the Son of God. Rom. i. 4.]

What text does Paul quote and apply to his resurrection?

[His resurrection was a new birth from the grave. Col. i. 18; Heb. i, 5, 6.]

34. Has God declared that Christ shall not die again?

What Scripture does he apply on this occasion?

[*Sure mercies of David.* If Christ should die again, the sure and permanent blessings promised to David would not be realised. Isa. lv. 3.]

35. What other text does he refer to?

36. How does he prove that Christ was meant and not David?

37. What is said of the body of Jesus?

38. What is the truth that we should consider? Why through this man is forgiveness preached?

39. Who are justified or pardoned?

What does this mean?

[*Believers* in Christ are those who in all things obey him.]

Could not the sacrifices of the law justify us?

40, 41. In what way does the apostle impress the weighty truth of these verses?

[See Hab. i. 5.]
Who are those who reject the Saviour?
[*The despisers*, those who make light of the Scriptures.]
What shall become of them?
42. When the service was over what happened?
What did the Gentiles do then?

LESSON XXXVII.

The preaching of the Apostles on the next Sabbath at Antioch, in Pisidia.

Acts xiii. 43—52.

43. What happened after the dismission?
What did Paul and Barnabas do?
[*To continue in the grace of God:* to hold fast to the gospel.]
44. What happened on the next Sabbath?
45. Were the Jews pleased with this?
[*Blaspheming:* reviling the name of Jesus.]
46. How did the apostles feel?
[*Waxed bold:* increased in courage.]
What did they say to the Jews?
What loss did the Jews meet with?
Of what did they show themselves unworthy?
To whom *then* did the apostles turn?
47. Who commanded the apostles to act thus?
Where and when?
What is said of this by Isaiah?
[Isa. xlix. 6.]
48. How did this affect the Gentiles?
How did they show it?
[*Ordained to eternal life:* determined to

obtain eternal life. *They* were not *despisers*, v. 41 ; nor did they oppose.]

49. Did the good news spread now ?

50. Did the Jews act wickedly ?

How far did they carry their persecutions ?

51. How did Paul and Barnabas act towards these despisers ?

By what authority ?

[See Matt. x. 14.]

Where did they now go ?

[*Iconium*, the chief city of Lycaonia.]

52. What is said of the disciples in Antioch ?

LESSON XXXVIII.

The Apostles continue their mission in Asia Minor.

Acts xiv. 1—12.

1. What did the apostles do in Iconium ?

What effect did their speaking have ?

2. What did the unbelieving Jews do ?

[*Stirred up :* excited prejudices.]

3. Did this discourage the apostles ?

In what way did God bear witness ?

To what did he bear witness ?

4. What effect did the conduct of the Jews have on the multitude ?

Did the whole city go with the Jews ?

5. To what length did they carry their party spirit ?

What did they design to do ?

6. Were the apostles ignorant of their plan ?

Did they resist the mob by force ?

Where did they go ?

What had Jesus commanded them to do in such cases?

[Matt. x. 23.]

7. Did the apostles continue to preach?

What is the Gospel?

[1 Cor. xv. 1—4; Luke xxiv. 46, 47.]

8, 9, 10. Where was Lystra?

[A city of Lycaonia.]

What is said of the cripple?

What did Paul do before he healed him?

What did Paul see in him?

[*Impotent:* weak, without strength.]

11. What did the people do?

12. Which of the false gods did they suppose the apostles were?

[*Jupiter* was called the chief of the gods; and *Mercury* was called the god of eloquence.]

LESSON XXXIX.

Paul preaches against Idolatry—The People stone him.

Acts xiv. 13—28.

13. How did they wish to show honor to Paul and Barnabas?

14. Did the apostles hear of this?

How did it affect them?

[*Rent their clothes:* a sign of great distress.]

Did they think of their own danger in condemning this wickedness?

15. What did they say?

[*Men of like passions:* with passions like your own.]

Why had the apostles come to them?

[*Vanities:* idols made of wood and stone. See Jer. x. 1—14.]

To whom did the apostles wish them to turn?

[The *living* God: the gods of the heathen were *dead* gods.]

16. What did God do in past times?

[*To walk in their own ways:* they had no written revelations.]

17. What testimony had God left among the heathen?

Was there not proof around them that God was superior to dumb idols?

18. Did they find it difficult to restrain the people?

19. What induced the people to turn against the apostles?

What did they do to Paul?

[See 2 Tim. iii. 10, 11.]

20. Who sorrowed about the apostles?

[*The disciples*—at Lystra. Timothy dwelt there, and probably his mother and grandmother. Acts xvi. 1; 2 Tim. iii. 10, 11; and i. 4, 5.]

What became of the apostles after he was restored?

21. What did they do at Derbe?

Did they make many converts there?

Where did they go then?

22. What did they do for the disciples?

23. What officers did they appoint over the different churches?

[*Elders:* rulers from among the old converts.]
What solemn acts did the apostles use?
To whom did they commend the brethren?
Were not the Elders called also Bishops?
[Acts xx. 17, 28, *Overseers*, or Bishops. Tit. i. 5, 7.]
24. Where did the apostles now go?
25. What did they do in Perga?
26. What had they fulfilled?
Can you name the places they had visited?
27. What did they do at Antioch, in Syria?
What had God done for the Gentiles?
[*Opened the door of faith:* by miracles confirming the word.]
28. How long did they remain in Antioch?

LESSON XL.

Paul and Barnabas sent to Jerusalem about the question of Circumcision.

Acts xv. 1—11.

1. What occurred in Antioch?
[*To be circumcised* required the disciples to keep the whole law of Moses.]
How do we become Christians?
[See Gal. iii. 26—29.]
2. How did Paul and Barnabas act towards these new teachers?
What did the Church at Antioch do?
About what question?
3. Who conducted the apostles on their way?
What countries did they pass through?
Was their mission pleasing to the disciples?

4. When they arrived in Jerusalem, who received them?

[This was Paul's third visit to Jerusalem since his conversion.]

What did the apostles do?

5. Who opposed the apostles there?

What did they say the Gentile Christians should do?

6. In this division, what did the apostles and elders do?

7. Who spoke first in the Council?

What did he say?

[*A good while ago:* it was two years before that Peter was sent to Cornelius.]

In what way were the Gentiles to believe?

[See John xx. 30, 31; Rom. x. 14—17.]

8. What does God know?

In what way did God witness for the Gentiles?

9. Did he make any distinction between Jews and Gentiles?

How did he purify their hearts?

10. In what way did Peter reprove the Pharisees?

What does he call Circumcision and the Law?

11. How were all to be saved?

LESSON XLI.

Debates in the Council.

Acts xv. 12—36.

12. What happened after Peter's speech?

13. Who spoke next?

14. How did James sum up Peter's speech?

15, 16, 17. Does he show this to have been predicted?

[See Amos ix. 11, 12. *Residue of men*—Gentiles.]

18. Did God know this?

19. What conclusion does James reach?

20. What did he wish them to write?

21. What reason does he assign for this?

22. What did the apostles, the Elders, and the Church agree to do?

23. What did they send by them?

[Read v. 23—29.]

30. When dismissed, where did Paul and the rest go?

What did they do at Antioch?

31. What effect had the latter?

32. What is said of Judas and Silas?

33. What became of these men?

34. Did Silas remain?

35. What did Paul and Barnabas do?

36. What happened soon after?

37, 38. Why did they not go together?

[Paul was afterwards reconciled to Mark. 2 Tim. iv. 11.]

39. What was the result?

[Most disputes are about matters of *opinion*.]

40. Who did Paul choose?

41. What did they do?

LESSON XLII.

Timothy and Paul—Philippi and Lydia.

Acts xvi. 1—24.

1. Where now do we find Paul?
Who did he find there?
[Timothy was one of Paul's converts previous to this. 2 Tim. i. 5.]
What is said of his parents?
[See 2 Tim. i. 5; iii. 14, 15.]
2. Was Timothy well spoken of?
3. What did Paul wish?
What did he do to him?
Why did he do it?
[Timothy was the son of a Jewess, and because his father was a Greek he had not been circumcised. It was a matter of expediency.]
4. What did they deliver to the Churches?
5. What effect did the decrees have?
[Nothing is so fatal to the peace and prosperity of churches as unhappy disputes.]
6. What countries did they pass through?
7. Where were they forbidden to preach?
8. Where now did they go?
[*Troas*, on the sea-coast. See Acts xx. 5—7.]
9. What appeared to Paul?
What was said to him?
10. After the vision, what did he do?
11, 12. Setting sail, where did they go?
[*Philippi*, a *colony* from Italy—Romans.]
Did they stop there?
13. What did they do on the Sabbath day?

[Philippi was on the River Strymon. It had no synagogue.]

14. What is said of a certain woman?

[*The Lord opened her heart:* to open our ears and hearts means to hear, and understand, and obey.]

15. What was done as soon as Lydia believed?
Who, besides Lydia, were baptized?
Why so soon were they baptized?
What act of kindness did she show to them?

16. As they went back, what happened?

[*Spirit of divination:* an evil spirit.]

17. What did she do and say?
How did Paul feel?

18. What did Paul do?

19. What is said of her masters?
What made them so angry?

20, 21. To whom did they bring them?
What charge did they bring?

22. What did the multitude and magistrates do?

23, 24. What charge was given to the Jailer?

25. What did Paul and Silas do at midnight?
Were they happy? and who heard them?

LESSON XLIII.

Earthquake—Jailer's Conversion, etc.

Acts xvi. 26—40.

26. While they were praying and singing, what happened?

27. Where was the Jailer then?
What did he see and do?

28. What did Paul now do?

29. What did the Jailer call for and do?
30. Did he try to keep them in the inner prison? What question did he ask?
31. How did they answer it?
[See the different answers given, and why? Acts ii. 38; xxii. 16.]
32. To whom did they speak the word of the Lord?
33. What did the Jailer do?
Did he show this act of *repentance* before his baptism?
What next was done?
34. What did the Jailer do?
Were he and his family happy?
Where is it probable they were baptized?
[Not in the prison; and not in the house.]
Did they *all* believe?
Can infants believe?
35. What did the Magistrates do? and when?
36, 37. What message did Paul send back?
38. What alarmed the Magistrates?
39. How did the Magistrates now act?
Why did Paul thus speak?
40. Where did Paul and Silas go?
What did they do for the brethren before they departed?

LESSON XLIV.

Paul at Thessalonica, Berea, and Athens.

Acts xvii. 1—21.

1. Through what country did they pass in going to Thessalonica?
What place of worship had the Jews there?

2. What was Paul's usual custom?
How often did he go, and for what?
3. What did he explain and prove?
4. Who now believed?
[*Devout Greeks:* proselytes to Judaism.]
5. What did the unbelieving do?
[*Lewd:* low, mean; *baser sort:* such as form mobs.]
Who was Jason?
[*Jason,* a kinsman of Paul's. Rom. xvi. 21.]
6. Whom did they seize?
7. Why seize Jason?
What charge did they bring against them?
[*Another King—Jesus:* false interpretation! He was not King of this world.]
8. What happened to the multitude and rulers?
9. What did the magistrates require?
10. What did the brethren do?
[*Berea,* a city of Macedonia.]
Where did they go?
11. What is said of the Jews here?
What Scriptures?
[Of the Old Testament.]
12. What was the result?
13. Who heard of this, and what did they do?
14. What did the brethren do with Paul?
What is said of Silas and Timothy?
15. Where was Paul brought to?
What commandment did the conductors bring?
16. How did the idolatry of the Athenians affect Paul?
17. Where did he begin his labors?
18. Who now encountered Paul?
What did they call Paul?

[*This babbler:* noisy, senseless talker.]
What did others say?
[*Strange gods:* strange demons; spirits of dead men.]
19, 20, 21. Where did they conduct Paul?
[*Unto Areopagus:* chief Court in Athens, on "Mars' Hill."]

LESSON XLV.

Paul on Mars' Hill.

Acts xvii. 22—34.

22. On what hill did Paul stand in Athens?
Did he address the assembly?
What did he perceive in them?
[*Superstitious:* very devout in worship of idols.]
23. What proof did he give of their devotion?
[They not only worshipped gods whom they knew, but one whom they did not know.]
Did Paul reveal to them the true God?
[*Ignorantly worship:* not knowing, ye worship.]
24. What does he say of the true God?
Is he confined to human temples?
25. Does he stand in need of human help?
Why does he not?
26. Has God made our race of one pair, or blood?
Has he fixed the abode of the different tribes?
27. Why has he done this?
Does he wish that all men should know him?

Is he near us?
28. What does he say of us?
What has one of the heathen poets said?
29. Being God's offspring, what should we not do?
30. What does he say of the times of ignorance?
[*Winked at:* overlooked.]
What does he now command?
31. What reason does he give for this?
What day does he refer to?
What will he do then?
In what way will he judge?
By whom will he judge the world?
What assurance has he given of it?
32. What did they hear that caused some of them to mock?
33. What did others say?
34. Did he make any converts?
Are their names given?

LESSON XLVI.

Paul in Corinth—He sailed for Syria.

Acts xviii. 1—28.

1. When Paul left Athens, where did he go?
2. What persons of note did he find there?
Why were they in Corinth?
3. What was their trade?
Had Paul any trade?
[The Jews taught their children trades.]
4. What did he do in the Synagogue?
What is the difference between reasoning and persuasion?

Whom did he address?

5. Where did Silas and Timothy come from?

What was Paul engaged in?

[*Pressed in spirit:* wholly taken up with. *Jesus was Christ*—was the Christ.]

6. When they opposed and blasphemed, what did Paul do?

[*Shook his raiment:* to show his disapprobation.]

What did he say to them?

What determination does he express?

7. In leaving the Synagogue, where did he go?

Was Justus a devout man?

8. What is said of Crispus?

What of many in Corinth?

What two things did they do?

9. 10. What happened to Paul?

What did the Lord say to him?

11. How long did he stay at Corinth?

What did he do there?

12. When Gallio was Proconsul in Achaia, what did the Jews do?

13. What charge was brought against Paul?

14, 15. As Paul began to speak, what did Gallio say?

16. How did he treat the Jews?

17. What is said of Sosthenes?

What is said of Gallio?

18. When Paul left Corinth, where was he bound?

Whom did he take with him?

What did he do at Cenchrea?

[*A vow:* a promise to do some particular thing.]

19. What city did they come to?

Who did he leave there?
What did Paul do?
20. Did he awaken any interest?
21. When he left, what promise did he give?
Where did he sail from?
22. Where did he land?
What did he do?
23. In departing from Antioch, where did he go?
What did he do for the disciples?
24. What is said of a certain Jew?
Where did he go to?
25. How was he instructed?
What is said of him?
What only did he know?
26. What did he do in the Synagogue?
What good offices did Aquilla and Priscilla show him?
27. Wishing to pass through Achaia, what did the brethren do?
Was he very useful?
28. What did he do to the Jews?
How did he do it?

LESSON LXVII.

Paul at Ephesus—Exorcists—Demetrius.

Acts xix. 1—41.

1, 2. While Apollos was at Corinth, what is said of Paul?
Finding certain disciples, what did he say to them?
What was their answer?

3. What question did he ask them?
4. What did Paul say of John?
5. When those disciples heard Paul's statement, what was done?
6. What did Paul now do?
Were they miraculously endowed?
7. How many men were there?
8. What did Paul do for three months?
What is the Kingdom of God?
9. What did Paul do, and why?
Where did he go?
10. How long did this continue?
What effect followed?
11, 12. What special things were done by Paul?
13. What did some Jewish exorcists do?
[*Vagabond:* wandering. *Exorcists:* pretending to cast out spirits.]
In whose name did they adjure?
14. What is said of one family?
15, 16. What followed?
17. Was this noised abroad?
What effect did it produce?
18. What is said of many believers?
19. What of many who practiced curious arts?
20. Did good effects follow?
21. When ended, what was Paul's purpose?
What countries would he pass through?
Where must he go then?
22. What is said of him?
23. What happened about that time in Ephesus?
24, 25, 26. Who raised this tumult, and why?
27. Was his craft in danger?
[*Craft:* branch of business.]
28. How were they affected?

What did they cry out?
29. Did the city partake of the tumult?
Where did they rush?
Who did they seize?
30. What did Paul wish to do?
Would the disciples permit it?
31. What means were used to prevent it?
32. Was there much confusion?
Are not mobs senseless things?
33. What is said of Alexander?
[He was a violent opposer of Paul. Tim. iv. 14.]
34. Would they hear him? Why not?
35. Who quieted the people?
What does he say of the City of Ephesus?
36. What lesson did he give?
37. Does he speak favorably of Paul and his brethren?
38, 39. What sensible statement did he make?
40. Did he tell them of their danger?
41. What followed?

LESSON XLVIII.

Paul's visit to Macedonia—Miletus.

Acts xx. 1—38.

1. What happened after the tumult?
2. Where did he now go?
3. Why did he return to Macedonia?
4. Who accompanied him to Asia?
5. Where did they wait for Paul?
6. Sailing from Philippi, where did they meet?
7. What is the first day of the week?

[The Lord's day. Rev. i. 10; 1 Cor. xvi. 2; Matt. xxviii. 1.]

What did the disciples meet for on *that* day?

What did Paul do?

8, 9. What is said of the upper room, and of Eutychus?

10. What of Paul's sympathy?

11. What is meant by "broken bread" here?

[They ate for refreshment.]

12. What is said of Eutychus?

13, 14, 15, 16. [See Map.]

17. For whom did Paul send at Miletus?

[*Elders*: called also Bishops or Overseers. v. 28; Tit. i. 7.]

18, 19. What does he say of his labors and trials?

20, 21. Had Paul been faithful in his office?

22. Where was he bound for?

23. What testimony of the Spirit did he have?

24. How did this affect him?

25. What communication did he make to the Elders?

26, 27. Why was he clear from all blame?

28. What counsel did he give them?

Who made them Overseers?

What particular name did he call them?

What was purchased with blood?

29, 30, 31. What warnings did he give them?

32. To whom did he commend them?

33, 34, 35. What does he say of himself?

What does he call them to remember?

[These words probably were revealed to Paul as one of the sayings of the Lord Jesus.]

36. When he had spoken, what did he do?
37, 38. What affecting scenes occurred?

LESSON XLIX.

Paul departs—The Prophetesses—Jerusalem.

Acts xxi. 1—40.

1, 2, 3. [See Map.]
4. Who did he find at Tyre?
What did they say?
5, 6. What scene was witnessed at Tyre?
7. [See Map.]
8. What is said of Philip?
9, 10, 11, 12. What is said of the four virgins and Agabus?
13, 14. How was Paul moved?
15. Did they go to Jerusalem?
[*Our carriages:* prepared for their journey.]
16. Who went with them?
[*Went with us:* Luke was also with them.]
17. Who received them?
18, 19. Who did they see, and what was done?
20—26. [Read these verses.]
[It is possible that Paul had not received any revelation as yet on these matters. Afterwards he was more fully taught. See his Epistles.]
27—30. What then followed?
31—36. Read the account given.
37, 38. What questions were asked him?
39, 40. What was Paul's reply?
In what language did he speak?

LESSON L.

Paul narrates his Conversion and his call to be an Apostle.

Acts xxii. 1—30

1—5. [Read these verses.]
6. What shone about him, and when?
7. What effect had it?
Did they hear any thing?
8. Who spoke to him?
9. Did others see the light?
[*Heard not the voice:* they did not understand the words. Perhaps it was in Hebrew.]
10—16. [Read these verses. See ninth chapter in the Question Book.]
[To be baptized: it was necessary for him to "arise." Rom. vi. 3—5; Col. ii. 12.]
[*Wash away your sins:* the blood of Christ is necessary to pardon. Baptism to the penitent believer brings us to the death of Christ. Acts ii. 38.]
17—21. [Read the narrative.]
22. What words excited them?
23—28. Read.
What question did Paul ask the Centurion?
What was his reply?
29—30. What then happened?
[*Examined him:* tortured him.]

LESSON LI.

Paul Pleads his Case.

Acts xxiii. 1—35.

1—5. Read.

[*The Council:* Sanhedrim, consisting of seventy men.]

[Paul was indignant; but his passion soon was over.]

6—10. When Paul knew the parties before him, what did he say?

Whom did he side with?

[The *Sadducees* were materialists. The Pharisees were not.]

11. Who stood by him at night?

12—16. Was there a conspiracy?

How many were engaged in it?

Who directed it?

17—22. Read.

23. What did the Centurion do?

25—30. What did he write?

31—35. Read.

LESSON LII.

Paul Accused by Tertullus.

Acts xxiv. 1—27.

1—9. What did he charge against Paul?

What does he say of Lysias?

What of Felix?

10—21. Read.

What defence does he give?

What does he confess?
What hope did he have?
What does he say of his conscience?
What did he say was the cause of his evil treatment?

22, 23. Was it a question about Jewish laws that he was accused?
Ought not Felix to have dismissed Paul?
Did he not relax his treatment?

24. What is said of Felix and Drusilla?
[The *faith in Christ:* the Gospel.]

25. Of what did he reason?
[These were appropriate subjects on which to address Felix.]

26, 27. What did he hope from Paul?
[We do not know what Paul did in these two years.]

LESSON LIII.

Paul before Festus.

Acts xxv. 1—27.

1—5. Why did the High Priest desire that Paul should be sent for?

6—8. What charges were brought against Paul?
How did he answer?

9. Did Festus yield to the wishes of the Jews?

10, 11. Did Paul know the purpose of the Jews?
What is meant by his appeal to Cæsar?
[Every Roman citizen had this right. It required a transfer of the case to the Imperial Court at Rome.]

12. Did this defeat their designs?

13. [Agrippa, son of Herod. Bernice was his sister. Both were Jews.]

14—22. Did Festus wish to have the aid of Agrippa in Paul's case? Why?

23—27. Was Festus in doubt to know what to do with Paul?

What seemed unreasonable to him?

LESSON LIV.

Paul before Agrippa.

Acts xxvi. 1—32.

1—3. Why was Paul now happy?

4—8. To what sect did Paul belong?

What promise does he refer to?

[The resurrection.]

What appeal does he make to them?

9—11. Does Paul refer to his former relation to Jesus and his people?

[He could not have been an easy convert to Christ.]

12—18. [See Acts ix.]

[Jesus *appeared* to Paul for other reasons besides his conversion.]

19—23. [Read the passage.]

24, 25. What effect did his speech have on Festus? Paul's answer?

26, 27. What appeal did he make to Agrippa?

28. What was the effect?

29—32. [Read the conclusion of the speech.]

What was the decision of the Court?

LESSON LV.

Paul sent to Rome.

Acts xxvii. 1—44.

1—2. [Paul's prayers were now to be answered. special providences combined to favor him?
3—13. See Map for all the places spoken of.
14—17. [*Euroclydon:* a fierce, strong, stirring wind.]
18—20. Paul's prediction about the danger of the voyage now felt.
21—26. Paul's noble conduct on this occasion, and his prediction.
27—29. Their danger was great, but final safety sure.
30—32. Instances of good and bad characters.
33—36. Paul's self-possession. His cheerfulness.
37—38. The ship's company reassured.
39—44. An instance of great depravity by the soldiers. Conduct of the Centurion.

LESSON LVI.

Paul at Melita and Rome.

Acts xxviii. 1—31.

1—6. The opinions expressed concerning Paul after he was bitten by the viper.
7. The courteous conduct of Publius.
8—19. He was rewarded for his hospitality.
Paul was the *hero* of the company.

11—14. [*Castor* and *Pollux*, patron *deities* of the sailors.]

[See Map for Syracuse, etc.]

[*Seven days:* to break the loaf on the first day.]

15. Such marks of respect encouraged Paul.

16—20. Paul is now in Rome. His work there.

21—22. The surprise of the Jews candid and becoming.

23—24. His interview with them and its effect.

25—29. Their disagreement. Isaiah's prophecy. Salvation for the Gentiles.

30—31. Paul *preached* the Kingdom of God and *taught* the things concerning the Lord Jesus.

END.